The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 137 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	• India	8030	....	..
20th ,,	China	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	• Arbia	8000	....	..
4th July	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	China	8000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India	8000	....	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	8000	....	..
12th ,,	China	8000	Malwa	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	Marmora	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

• These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Pasengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	M. Shinohe	6180	28th May	11th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th ,,	12th ,,
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	25th ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamochita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Calcutta* †A & C	7636	....	10th June.
City of Benares*....A & C	6084	....	23rd June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	....	30th June.
City of Colombo.....†‡	5987	....	11th July.
City of Paris.....A & C	9239	....	18th July.
City of Marseilles*....A & C	8,800	....	25th July.
City of Glasgow ....A & C	6529	....	6th Aug.

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
† "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	26th July.
*City of Calcutta	7636	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur	....	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	6th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	15th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9239	10th Oc ..	16th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7474	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Lahore ..	6875	28th Oct.	6th Nov..	23rd Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5321	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	2nd Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec-..	....	20th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	576	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	800
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	1737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Umvolosi" 4,500 20th July 1914.
S.S. "Umona"* 5,500 10th August 1914.
*Fitted with electric lights and fans.
Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 460.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

98 CHURCH-GATE ST Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
BARPETA, 3200, Thur. 11th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Fri. 12th June *6 a.m.' Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S S. "BARPETA" 3200 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, the 11th June calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about,
*PALAMCOTTA ... 3413 ... Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA ..... 5206 ,, 25th ,,
‡PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6838	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay; and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq.. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE

KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS ived for 12 months and shorter perio of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,
Bombay.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE—RE-OPENS on the 8th inst. New entries enrolled daily. 80, Esplanade Rd. 2847

LANGUAGES:—The College of International Languages, Girgaum, Bombay, teaches French or German on the Languagephone in three months. 2871

BURBERRY Weatherproofs, new stock of Ladies and Gents models. Get the genuine make from the sole appointed Agents in Bombay. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820a.

TUITION to either Sex, in ENGLISH and SCIENCE by a highly qualified British University Graduate. Write stating necessities to Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2859

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED TEACHER for Middle School, must be qualified, experienced with knowledge of Marathi. Apply PRINCIPAL. Wilson High School, Bombay. 2833

DIVER WANTED.—The services of a qualified DIVER are required immediately at Jhansi for a week or ten days. Apparatus and Assistants must be provided by the Diver who will be given a pass for same from any station on G. I. P. Railway.

Apply early to DISTRICT ENGINEER, No. 7, District, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi. 2110

A PROFESSOR of Chemistry is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. He must be a Graduate (in Honours) of a European University and will be required to prepare students for the B.Sc. and M.Sc. Examinations (in Chemistry) of Allahabad University. He may also be required to carry on tutorial work in Hostels. He will be expected to join the College on the 15th October 1914.

For other particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL M. A. O. College, Aligarh. 2083

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED—A Cashier for the P. W. D., Sikkim, salary Rs. 70 per mensem, cash security required Rs. 1,000.

The appointment is permanent, but the selected candidate will be on probation for 3 months before being confirmed.

Only those fully qualified and possessing the necessary experience, need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to be sent to the undersigned before the 30th of June, 1914.—

C. H. DRACOTT, C.E.,
State Engineer, Sikkim.
Gantok: 22nd May, 1914. 2094

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E6
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

WANTED a MOTOR-DRIVER with a Taxi-License. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 657, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2874

WANTED by a Young Girl aged 20. First Post as NURSE. Poona or any station in Bombay Presidency preferred. Apply to "D" c/o Y. M. C. A., Poona. 2861

WANTED a smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

WANTED—A good RULING MAN with good experience of all kinds of Ruling. Apply to MANAGER, Union Press, Karachi, with copies of testimonials and the pay he expects. 2872

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in English and French, another in Physics and Chemistry. Apply with testimonials to HEADMASTER. Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road. 2111

WANTED a First Class experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected, to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2873

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by Young European in a Commercial House. Speaks German fluently. Good Salesman. Willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

MOTOR MECHANICS, with practical experience and Line Inspectors European or Eurasian also Driver with experience of Hill Roads for Public Motor Service in the Punjab. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED—An experienced Superintendent for the Lyallpur Water Works by July 1st. Salary Rs. 175 p.m., rising to Rs. 225 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem. Free Bungalow.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the—

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
2084 Lyallpur, Punjab.

WANTED—A competent energetic and graduate man for the Post of Deputy Inspector of Schools in this State, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60 p.m. Applications with testimonials of past sesvices will be received by the

RAJA SAHIB DEO
2085 BAHADUR, Sirguja.

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A., standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, accoring to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and reference to THE HOME SECRETARY, Raipur (State U. P.) 2877

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 2798

WANTED AGENTS and CONVASSERS to push on the sale of our various kinds of Chemicals, as also to undertake the Piece-Goods Business, in all the important cities throughout India.

Liberal Commission, salary, or both to really capable men. Apply sharp to,—

Messrs. G. S. BHARGAVA & Co.,
2879 Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

WANTED an ENGINEER to work an ice factory. None should apply who has not previous experience of ice-making. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Undersigned stating terms.

MOTI LAL, RAI BAHADUR,
Financial Member, State Council,
2091 Tonk (Rajputana.)

WANTED:—Competant traveling canvassers for high class cotton and silk goods. Fixed salary and handsome commision on sales; personal and travelling allowance extra. High class Hindoos preferred. Apply to Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2337

WANTED a Head mechanic for Bhupinder Dairy Farm, Patiala, pay Rs. 50 to start with Applicant must be acquainted with the science of electricity and the applications must reach the Superintendent, B. Dairy Farm, before 16th June, 1914. Applicant should state his experience age and residence, in the application.—SUPERINTENDENT, Bhupinder Dairy Farm, Patiala State, Patiala. 2095

WANTED Two qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Sukkur Municipality for 12 months salary Rs. 80 plus 20 conveyance allowance, and Rs. 50 plus 5 cycle allowance. Only those who have passed the Sanitary Institute course at Bombay should apply to the undersigned upto 30th June 1914.

MULCHAND PESUMAL,
Chairman Managing Committee,
Sukkur Municipality.
Sukkur 5th June, 1914. 2880

FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS—FOR SALE several well situated and paying Cotton Pressing also small and big Ginning Factories in different parts of India. Communicate with to Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2875

FOR SALE.—ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; Rs. 6 per dozen. Oranges, apples, sweet limes peaches, lichies, figs, chikoos etc. at market price. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302

FOR SALE. One vertical STEAM BOILER by Marshall & Sons 12 H. P. Portable and one Pulsometer Pump 4" Diameter to be seen working on Frere Road opposite the Docks Clock Tower.

One Oil Engine 11 H. P. by Hornsby and one Centrifugal Pump 5" Diameter, working in the New Docks. 2869

HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS brand new FOR SALE at great reduction to clear stock. Suitable for Cotton, Hay, Wool and similar material. Makes Bales of Cotton about 48"x 21"x 24" each weighing 500 lbs. and density 35 lbs. per cu. ft. American Manufacture. Nett Price Rs. 7,500-0-0 F. O. R. BOMBAY. Apply MARSHALL SONS AND Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 2870

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

FOR SALE—1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition kerosine oil Engine 35 B. H. P., complete with usual accessories and with a Self Starter.

1. One latest design two stage "turbine pattern" Centrifugal pump by Pulsometer Engineering Company. Suction 8", Delivery 7" with all its necessary requirements, capable of delivering about 25,000 gallons per hour. Lift 120' feet.

The above plant was used for one month only.

1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition, kerosine oil Engine 16 B.H.P., complete with usual accessories.

The above Engine (16 B.H.P.) was used for (3) three months only.

Sold as no longer wanted: all in working order.

For further particulars apply to
THE DEWAN,
Cambay State.
Cambay, 7th June 1914. 2113

TO BE LET.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available, Married couple or gentleman. Apply Mrs HUMPHREY, Jer Villa, Wodehouse Road. 2832

TO LET—COLABA RECLAMATION, 1st Floor Orient Building, rent Rs. 140 from 1st June, also 3rd and 4th FLOORS, house No. 265, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade station for offices or residences.

S. R. SUBEDAR,
2877 16, Apollo Street.

TO LET—From 1st July next on Colaba Reclamation Two commodious FLATS on the 1st and ground floor respectively of EAST VILLE, Kittridge Road, marble flooring, electric lights and fans up-to-date modern sanitary arrangements, Rent moderate. Apply

M. S. CAPTAIN,
2876 121, Esplanade Road.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1914, for the post of MASTER OF TUG "GOLIATH," salary payable is £350 per annum and the Ceylon Government calculates the £1 sterling at Rupees 15 for the purpose of payment of salary in the colony; but this rate is liable to alterations. Appointment is not pensionable. Free quarters are not provided and there are no allowances attaching to the post.

The candidate selected should enter into the usual agreement with the Ceylon Government for three years and should assume duties as Master of Tug "Goliath" without any delay.

Applicants should state their age and forward originals of the certificates and testimonials they hold with copies thereof for retention.

Preference will be given to those who hold Board of Trade Master's Certificate.

Further particulars may be obtained on application from the Master Attendant, Colombo.

A. STAINER,
Lt. Commander, R.N.,
Actg. Master Attendant,
of the Port of Colombo.
Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, 2nd June, 1914. 2099

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.

SALE OF TWIN SCREW BLOCK BARGE "READY."

OFFERS in writing are invited by the Undersigned for the purchase of the Block Barge "Ready," now no longer required for the Breakwater construction, which can be seen lying near the Block Jetty in Colombo Harbour.

This vessel was built in 1899, has a steel hull, and is fitted with steam steering gear. It is constructed in all respects in accordance with Board of Trade and Lloyds' requirements, and is capable of carrying 80 tons in the block well and 20 tons of coal in the bunkers with a draught on level keel of 7 feet.

The propelling power is obtained by two independent sets of compound surface condensing engines and twin screws capable of driving the vessel at a speed of 8 miles per hour when loaded in sea going trim.

Quarters with all conveniences for Captain Engineer, and crew are provided.

Length on deck line 106 feet.
Length between perpendiculars 120 feet.
Breadth moulded 22 feet.
Depth moulded 9 feet.

A. D. PROUSE,
Colombo Harbour Engineer.
Colombo Port Commission,
Harbour Engineer's Office,
Colombo, 26th May, 1914. 2100

NOTICES.

ALUMINIUM PETROL MOTOR LAUNCH ON AUCTION.

AN AUCTION of the above said Launch will be held in the State Gardens' Office, Public Park, Baroda, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. The Launch can be seen on the River Narmada at Chandod Railway Station on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.

Conditions with the specification will be supplied on application to the Undersigned at the above-mentioned office.

T. R. KOTHAWALA,
Superintendent,
State Gardens.
Public Park,
Baroda, 6th June, 1914. 2855

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. VELJI LAKHAMSEY in his personal capacity as well as the manager of the joint family consisting of himself and his minor brother JADAVJI LAKHAMSEY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Military Square Lane within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay admeasuring one thousand five hundred and twenty square yards and bounded on or towards the North by the Poona Street on or towards the South by Kallian Street on or towards the East by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the West by Clive Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the godown building and structures erected thereon and which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 4853 to 4856 Street Nos. 51 to 57 and which are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 9th day of June 1914.
MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY, &
RANCHORDAS,
2881 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 334 of 1914.

Re GORDHANDAS MORARJI, Hindu Inhabitant, till lately carrying on business in the name, firm, and style of TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS at Bombay in the Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Gordhandas Morarji, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 9th June, 1914. 2882

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana) Dep.	7.50
20.37 ,,	Muttra ,,	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda ,,	23.45
7.18 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt: ,,	22.12
8.59 ,,	Lahore Cant: West ,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad ,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) ,,	14.54
12.49 ,,	Jhelum ,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi ,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera ,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt: ,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi ,,	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt: Dep:	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur ,,	23. 5
7.23 ,,	Ambala Cantt, †	21. 8
——		Arr. 20.45
——	Kalka †	Dep. 19.30
		Arr. 18.40
——	Simla	Dep. 13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGAR AND CHEROOT CASES, POUCHES, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, PACKETS OF TENS, SHOW CASES AND OTHER SUNDRY GOODS OF A CIGAR SHOP AND ALSO ARTICLES OF OLD CHINA AND OTHER CURIOS.

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Princes Dock, in the shop of Messrs. Edulji and Co., next to the cotton godown of the last fire, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 10th day of June, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the shop goods of the above Firm, consisting of:—

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cheroots of different makes, cigar and cheroot cases, pouches, tobaccos of different sorts, cigar papers, mouth pieces, packets of tens and other Sundry goods, etc.

ALSO AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.)

By order of the Insurance Co. concerned, old China and other curiosity articles of Mr. R. S. Patel, in the same premises, consisting of old China and Indian curios such as vases jardineers, toys, fans, figures, Bambooware and a lot of other goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,900 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON AND ALSO LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON OF THE LAST FIRE OPPOSITE THE PRINCES DOCK.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 11th June, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Mody Bunder, Opposite to the Carnac Bridge.

About 2,900 bales of High Class Stapled Cotton and also a very large quantity of loose cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the delivery to be taken on the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS BELONGING TO AN INSOLVENT.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Meghraj Gangabux, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). The following two motor cars of the said Insolvent, such as—

1 Lanoaulette Motor Car by Berliette, with its hood, lamps, body etc., in good running order. No. 2188.

1 Darracque Motor Car No. 2047, with its hood lamps, etc., in good running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1914.

BENNETT & CO'

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo "B" Godown, Thomas Street, Colaba, belonging to Khimji Vishram on account of the concerned:—

22 full pressed bales of Bengal cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A RIGHT OF PUTTING UP A STALL FOR SELLING FRUITS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 9 a.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens' Office:—

A right of putting up a stall for selling fruits in the Victoria Gardens.

For details and conditions of sale of the above right apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Municipal Building situate at the junction of Wellington Street and 1st Marine Street.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

HOWITT PHILLIPS COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO

To-day Wednesday 10th June and T-omorrow Thursday 11 June

The Brilliant Sporting Play. For the first time in Bombay.

"A MEMBER TATTERSALLS.'

A young lady brought up as a lady of the Society is courted by a young officer and a lord. The young officer comes into good money by backing a horse belonging to the lady's father. The lord gets the horse disqualified in the weighing room after the race by removing a few weights. The fraud is detected and the thrilling scene in the weighing room literally transports the observer to the purlieurs of Ascot.

FRIDAY, 12th June

The great American Drama. For the First time in Bombay.

"THE BARRIER."

One of the most interestingly thrilling Dramas of the present day in which it is shown that a man wrongly denounced for murder passes through many stages of difficulties and finds his accuser punished.

SATURDAY, 13th June.

"ALONE IN LONDON."
BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at Rose & Co.

DOOR OPEN 8-30. *COMMENCING* 9-30.

Soldiers in uniform half price in one and two rupee seats.

Taxi autos and Victorias available at the close of the show.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Chas. Reith who had a leading part in the performance of "The Member of Tattersalls," "Nobody's Daughter" was staged instead yesterday.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.

LILY PACY
SOUBRETTE.

MARIE QUINTRELL
AND A PIANO.

OLIVE WEST
VOICES SINGER OF CHORUS SONGS.

Bros. GRAUS
KING OF THE PERCH.

NESTA VERNEY
OUR "VESTA TILLEY."

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes Rs. 15, 10. Stalls Rs. 2, Circle 1.
Back Seats As. 8, 6, 4.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO NON-HINDUS.

To witness a really nice film of Hindu Mythology from Mahabharat,

SATYAVAN SAVITRY
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4,000 feet
Mr. Falke's greatest enterprise.
By special arrangement
at the
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Every Night 4 Shows.
7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15 and 11-30 to 12-45 and Sat. and Sun. Extra Shows—4 to 5-15 and 5-30 to 6-45 (S. T.)
Prices—Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT
Complete change of Programme
IN
FILMS AND VARIETY.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

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Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night! **To-night!**

THE WORLD-RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS

MRS. LANGTRY

WILL APPEAR IN

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC MOTION-PLAY

HIS NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE

AT THE

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

An exact Reproduction of the famous Play as staged and performed in England.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING ENGLAND'S GREATEST LIVING ACTRESS.
A Bright Budget of Comics.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. 3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30 and 10

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

Charni Road. **Tel. No. 1271.**

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TO-NIGHT CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT

THE WORLD FAMOUS FILM

WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY

6,000 FEET. PARTS. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

It is simply wonderful to see the great interest this film has created all over the English speaking world. The adventures of this demure maiden have been made the basis of numberless songs and stories. Throughout the world, her stories have been told in Magazines and Local Newspapers.

WE INVITE YOU TO COME TO-NIGHT AND SEE THE STORY

The whole story in a charming booklet can be had at the theatre.

POPULAR PRICES. PERFECT PROJECTION. WELL CHOSEN PICTURES. CREATE "IMPERIAL" PATRONS. Times. 7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15; 10-30 to 12. Matinees: Sat. & Sun. 5 to 6-30

Rs. 2, 1, As. 8, 4.

Ramchandra Govind & Son.

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Detailed Lists on Application.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re **1** per tin of **32** Pills.

A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,
AND
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
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FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
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Leather and Steel Trunks.
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Defy Competition in Quality and Price

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EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is now giving light scattered rain along the whole of the West Coast and a short distance inland. The disturbance in the Punjab is passing away. There was light rain in North-west India associated with thunderstorms. The temperature has risen in North-west India but is still well below normal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the West Coast of the Peninsula and North Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and Berar. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Punjab, Kashmir, East Baluchistan, Gujrat, East Central Provinces, and the Bombay Deccan.

The principle amounts are:—Tavoy and Thayetmyo two inches; Moulmein, Kyaupyu Lashio and Bhamo one; Dhubri, Mymensing and Hazaribagh three-quarters; Berhampore one; Roorkee and Jacobabad one; Jodhpur and Mount Abu three-quarters; Deesa one; Amraoti a half; Aurangabad one and a half.

Forecast.—Extension of rain into Lower Sind; decrease in the North-west of the United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Ambala records 0.15" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to fairly large defect; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear in the extreme western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana—Jacobabad records 1.19" of rain and Jodhpur 0.74." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and clear or lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess except at Karachi and Bikaner. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 1.10" and Ahmedabad 0.19". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Temperature is in defect in Central India West and Gujerat.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of division; Amraoti has had 0.42" and Chanda 0.37". Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Raipur and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general but light; Ratnagiri has had 0.25" and Mormugoa and Karwar 0.11" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.25" and Aurangabad 1.28". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the fairly heavy rain reported from Jacobabad. Rainfall has decreased considerably in Rajputana, Jodhpur being the only station reporting precipitation to-day, but continues nearly general in north Gujarat. Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the south-ern half of the Central Provinces and the east Punjab. On the west coast of the Peninsula, rainfall has increased and been nearly general though light.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Kathiawar and lower Sind and possibly in the Central Provinces and Gujarat.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 9th of June 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	92.5	82.8	65	..	..	..
Jask	98.2	78.0	81	..	..	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	114.3	97.5	7	..	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.8	81.6	56	..	..	—0.04
Rawalpindi	98.2	71.5	43	..	..	—0.26
Lahore	97.4	76.2	54	..	0.3.	0.23
Sirsa	98.8	76.1	60	0.08	0.08	..
Ambala	87.7	70.1	61	0.15	2.17	2.17
Delhi	94.0	76.8	54	..	0.31	0.08
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.9	80.0	51	..	2.33	2.22
Malanpuri	99.7	78.1	53	..	0.98	0.08
Jhansi	100.9	81.2	37	..	0.55	0.49
Cawnpore	101.4	82.9	58	..	0.18	—0.11
Allahabad	103.1	83.9	41	..	0.19	0.14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	109.1	70.2	88	1.19	1.19	1.18
Karachi	92.7	83.0	82	..	0.00	—0.06
Ajmer	91.7	75.2	62	..	3.09	3.04
Jaipore	92.4	75.9	61	..	1.90	1.86
Kotah	95.6	80.8	62	..	1.71	1.26
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	81.1	72	..	0.00	—0.14
Dwarka	89.3	82.3	79	..	0.00	—0.29
Veraval	85.9	81.8	83	..	0.15	0.15
Rajkot	101.1	78.0	75	..	0.33	0.24
Bhavnagar	102.8	77.4	79	..	0.00	—0.73
Surat	91.8	76.7	75	..	0.30	0.03
Ahmedabad	101.8	72.6	70	0.19	0.50	0.50
Deesa	99.7	69.2	62	1.10	1.44	1.44
Neemuch	93.1	68.9	68	0.04	1.22	1.11
Indore	92.8	74.1	53	..	1.63	0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.5	77.9	74	..	0.63	0.51
Sangor	95.2	71.0	58	..	0.39	0.30
Hoshangabad	96.5	77.2	60	..	0.79	0.12
Khandwa	92.1	75.2	71	..	2.57	1.85
Akola	98.2	75.7	66	..	0.92	0.01
Amraoti	94.8	73.7	77	0.42	1.04	—0.20
Nagpur	98.5	80.5	53	0.00	0.57	—0.93
Chanda	102.3	74.0	84	0.37	0.82	—0.24
Raipur	101.5	82.9	49	..	0.08	—0.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.6	81.8	78	0.09	0.20	—2.68
Ratnagiri	89.1	78.9	73	0.25	2.84	—4.00
Mormugao	93.3	79.9	82	0.11	3.54	—2.83
Karwar	89.5	78.6	79	0.11	2.26	—3.20
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.9	77.1	68	.	0.38	—0.84
Ahmednagar	94.6	71.5	68	..	0.30	—1.59
Poona	92.8	74.3	68	..	..	—1.31
Sholapur	99.4	74.6	74	0.25	0.58	—1.17
Bijapur	96.0	74.5	65	..	0.00	—1.37
Belgaum	88.2	69.4	79	..	0.02	—2.32
Aurangabad	95.3	68.5	74	1.28	1.70	0.55
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.5	78.1	56	..	0.28	—0.17
Hyderabad	99.8	78.2	71	..	0.31	—0.92
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.1	77.3	85	0.34	4.20	—5.
Calicut	88.9	78.1	87	0.24	6.39	—3.66
Cochin	87.7	76.6	83	0.25	5.66	—2.14
Colombo	86.8	80.2	83	0.03	1.24	—2.37
DECCAN (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND WEST COAST—						
Masulipatam	103.1	85.2	45	..	0.38	—0.
Bellary	101.0	78.3	56	..	0.00	—0.88
Cuddapah	105.3	83.8	50	..	0.00	—0.70
Madras	101.6	83.2	63	..	0.22	—0.91
Bangalore	92.5	68.5	60	..	0.22	—1.36
Coimbatore	94.6	74.0	76	..	0.28	—0.20
Trichinopoly	104.3	81.8	54	..	0.00	—0.13
Negapatam	101.9	80.1	69	..	0.39	0.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th June was 29.884 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading when above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 8th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.677
Temperature of Air	..degrees	87.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	80.2
Dew Point	.. ..	77.6
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0.737
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		7.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	92.6
Minimum do do	.. ..	83.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to		midnight WSW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do		miles 195
Fall of Rain	.. Inches.	0.09
Total fall during month	.. ..	0.29
Do. do. year	.. ..	0.44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th June		0.02

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in.
Tu	9	m 0 27 a	29 11	9	m 5 24	14 2
					e 6 27 a	18 9
W	10	m 0 12	26 8	10	m 6 9	14 7
		1 11 a	29 8		7 18 a	18 8
Th	11	e 1 1	26 4	11	m 6 58	15 4
		1 53 a	29 2		e 8 8 a	18 9
F	12	m 1 49	25 10	12	m 7 36	16 40
		2 34 a	28 5		e 8 58 a	18 1
S	13	m 2 36	25 3	13	m 8 19	17 7
		3 14 r	27 6		e 9 49 a	19 0
S	14	m 3 24	24 7	14	m 9 3	18 9
		3 58 a	26 3		e 10 58 a	19 9
M	15	m 4 18	24 1	15	m 9 51	19 10
		4 37 a	25 11		11 28 a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 9 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h.	1m.	Sunset 7h. 15m.
„ 10 (Wednesday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h. 15m.
„ 11 (Thursday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h. 16m
„ 12 (Friday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h. 16m.
„ 13 (Saturday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h. 16m.
„ 14 (Sunday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h. 17m.
„ 15 (Monday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h. 17m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h 33-0m. p m.; Perigee. 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 8th, 10th, 49-3m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h., 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

AMAZING ADMISSIONS OF DECEPTION

A CAMBRIDGE MAN'S QUICK CHANGES OF RELIGION.

Extraordinary admissions were made at the Cambridge Bankruptcy Court on May 20, before Mr. J. F. Eadon, Registrar by Christopher Stanley Long, a young man who was formerly an undergraduate at St. Catharine's College, but absconded on bail when charged with misappropriating a bicycle which he had hired, says the "Daily News."

The bankrupt, whose mother is a widow, stated that he was at school at Bristol. After leaving school he was sent to a Baptist College in London with the object of being trained for the ministry. Before going there he had had a consultation with a Roman Catholic clergyman with regard to joining that Church.

After a short stay at the Baptist College he left and entered the Church of England. He obtained a grant from a clergy educational aid society of £50, assistance from the ordinands fund of £20 a year, and an allowance of £150 a year from the trustees of his mother's income, and with these he came to Cambridge.

He passed the college entrance examination but failed in his Little Go. Thereupon he got another man to sit for him, but he also was plucked, and the deception being found out the bankrupt was required to leave his college.

When he found himself in difficulties at his college he went to the Roman Catholic community at Cambridge and represented that he wished to join the Church, and he was given £50. He at the same time went to a Protestant clergyman and obtained help from him.

He then went to London, and supported himself by taking part in various religious and temperance work, and eventually found his way to Rome in connection with some Protestant work.

Then he communicated with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, representing that he wished to join them as a converted Roman Catholic, and they paid his expenses back to Scotland. Thereupon he obtained money from the Roman Catholics by stating that he wished to join them.

He returned to the Scotch College at Rome, but his deception had been discovered, and he was sent away. He went to Paris and Rouen, and then with a lady to North Africa, acting as her courier.

At Cambridge he had got into the hands of moneylenders, and one of these made him bankrupt. His liabilities are placed at £220 and assets 5s., a watch!

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

CLUB FOR BABIES,

URCHINS WHO FEED, WASH, AND RULE THEMSELVES.

Usually a man joins a club because he has found his own society absolutely unsupportable; he then becomes the fiercest critic of the club bore. There is nothing of this melancholy humour, which accounts for the demand for a drinking licence for every place where men assemble, about the Mitre Club, Stepney Green. Things are much brighter there, and they have no really insufferable bores on the premises, says the "Daily News."

But the hopes of all interested readers, who are now making a note of this club's address, must be at once dashed. Only those under school age are eligible for membership of the Mitre, and their mothers must belong to that class in which the father's income is insufficient to support the home; in fact, their mothers must go out to work.

The present youngest member of the Stepney Green club, wrapped in a shawl, lies daily on the leads, cooing there as happily at the passing clouds as ever did a retired major-general in Pall Mall when reading Kipling on Irish politics. There is not a club in London where a brighter and more uncritical spirit prevails.

The Mitre was once a "pub." But Dr. Harry Roberts, who has been in Stepney long enough to know what is good for it, outlined a scheme concerning this tavern to Mrs. Waldorf Astor. The old class divisions between the saloon, jug and bottle department, public bar, and "glasses only" were then thrown down, and a fine spacious playing space was made, with distempered walls, where now hang large and romantic posters of ships, alps, and polar bears, instead of whisky advertisements.

Miss Brahms takes charge of about 20 babies, who are brought to the club by their seniors when on the way to school. Their elders call for them when on the way home. But the joke is—most parents won't believe this—that the lady in charge does as little as possible for the youngsters except to see they do things for themselves.

"Well, it was a bit disastrous at the start," admitted Miss Brahms, casually.

"It was," said Dr. Roberts, grimly; "but you see," added the doctor, "all the kiddies were alike to begin with. It was hard to tell one from the other at the start. But in a few weeks each has developed a distinct character, and they all maintain, on their own account, a very good order, with complete liberty of individual action. Watch them get their own dinner ready!"

At a signal on the piano the nippers idled off—or ran; they suited themselves—to the scullery, and presently appeared carrying tablecloths, stacks of plates and basins, and in a very matter-of-fact and creditable way got their little tables in order.

It just happened. Some did more than others because they liked doing it—notably George, a fair young Saxon, who ought to make a fine boatswain some day; and Kimi (as near as the visitor could make the name), who is a very fascinating little Japanese flirt, aged six.

George got on a stool, and, aided by a shrewd little Jew (about four years of age), portioned out fish and potatoes with awful impartiality. Both were terribly fair in their judgment of what was right. Two or three others made the distribution.

"There were some smashes at first," said Miss Brahms reminiscently. "But they don't want much attention at all now. They have acquired the handkerchief habit, and are even ostentatious about it.

"Only one of the crowd now licks his plate, but I rather fancy he has got the action somehow mixed up virtuously with our advice about cleanliness, so I have to be careful how I interfere."

After dinner the nippers washed themselves carefully, indicating the fact, in a perfectly friendly way if a club member was using the wrong tooth brush, and then each hauled out a mattress, and took a well-earned nap.

FORMER GAIETY GIRL DIVORCED.

LEFT A RICH HUSBAND FOR A RAGTIME COMPOSER.

A former Gaiety chorus girl, a young man who soon after his marriage to her inherited £100,000 and a Ragtime composer were the chief figures in a divorce case heard by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane on May 19, says the "Daily News."

Mr. David Wellesley Bell, the young man in question, asked for a divorce from his wife, Lilian Enid Alleshaw Bell, on the ground of misconduct with the Ragtime composer, Mr. Melville Gideon.

Counsel said that at the time of the marriage respondent was a Gaiety chours girl, but had since risen to a position of distinction in the theatrical world. Until June, 1913, they lived together, but just before that respondent had neglected her home, and the husband had reason to complain of the friends with whom she was associating. There were a few words, and she left the house.

Petitioner then received a letter from her in which she said:

This is not a protest any more than it is an excuse. I simply refuse finally to live with you under the conditions that have existed for the past five years. I cannot tolerate your abuse of my friends. . . . In pursuit of my work it is only natural I should make some friends.

Petitioner wrote asking her to return and appealing for "a little give and take," and to this respondent answered:

Dear Face,—I feel I cannot come back unless I can know whom I like, so I suppose it is no good.

In a subsequent letter respondent wrote that she had "fallen in love with someone," and asked petioner not to divorce her, as it would ruin her work. "I have never been in love in my life before," she added, "but now I know what you must have suffered."

Petitioner gave evidence, and so did a valet who formerly attended the co-respondent. His Lordship intimated that this evidence was sufficient, and granted a decree nisi with costs.

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"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

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An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch, scurvy, rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerv power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that he use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot Kathiawar.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 8th.

Consols 2½ %	73 11/16unegd,
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.17unegd.
Rentes 3 %	85⅝uncgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20.50½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 plus3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	26½plus3/16
Closing Tone of silver :—Rise caused by India and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63⅝unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate)	½ 25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	2 11/16—1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3—1/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
„ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans ..	1½—¾
„ 7 day market loans ..	2½—1

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ „ to Continent	17,000
Futures at New York July ..	13.22plus 3
Futures at New York Oct. ..	12.74plus 4
Opened early owing to unfavorable Cables and advanced later on Bullish private crop reports	
Spot Cotton at New York ..	13.65unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	13 15.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady	
Futures at New Orleans July ..	13.68plus11
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ..	12.72plus 3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.88½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	.56⅛plus⅛

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Sales of East Indian ..	—
„ Imports	7,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Dull-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet-steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a Limited enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	7.73—1d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.35—5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .	July 13.15— 4
	Oct. 12.65— 5
New York Official noon call	..July 13.19ungd
	Oct. 12.69— 1
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	..July 13.54— 3
	Oct. 12.64— 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.19plus 3
J.A.	7.19 „ 3
A.S.	7.06 „ 2
S.O.	6.85ungd.
O.N.	6.76 „
N.D.	6.69plus 1
D.J.	6.67ungd.
J.F.	6.67plus 1
F.M.	6.67ungd.
M.A.	6.68 „

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 9th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London sellers unchanged 38plus½

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London value firm. unchanged 37½

South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.

New South Wales May-June; sellers 37½unchgd.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no quotation.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged 51

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Antwerp sellers firm 52½plus½

Linseed Calcutta London, June-July; done sellers firm 50/9plus3d

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Antwerp done firm 47½ plus⅝

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull Buyers firmer £6/7/0 plus1

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B	£61½—3/16
Copper Braziers unchanged	£76
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11/9
Arrivcas :—"Exford" "Colonial."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; very quiet steady unchanged	12/11½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers Oct.-Dec.; nothing what ever doing	11/11½—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; sellers	9/7½—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec	9/7½—¾
Very quiet prices rather easier.	
E A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; little doing in favor of buyers,	13/6—¾
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11/8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet unchanged	11/9½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers easier 2/9½—¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 9th June.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
2 cases sovs	85,000	Jeddah	Comptoir.
7 bundles	14,000	Bahrein	National.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 20 lakhs up the Bank has to-day reduced its rate by one per cent. and it now stands at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is very steady, but the enquiry for remittance continues limited. Usance bills are offering rather more freely.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d
T.T. ready	1	3 15—16
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward 15ht August ..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5—32
„ 3 forward, July ..	1	4 3—16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		140½
„ Shanghai		187½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 3/16 both for ready and forward, the rates bring 26 and 26⅛ respectively. The rise was due to India and China buying. The local market opened rather steadier at 75-13 for ready and the settlement, and has remained unchanged to the close with a small business doing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	13	0
1st Settlement	75	13	0
2nd Settlement	75	14	0

Export of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 6th and 7th June 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	49	55,203
B.B. & C.I. Railway	54	65,108

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened weak to-day but became steady at the close. In the morning the rate was Rs. 95/10 but it steadily improved and closed at Rs. 95/11 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102/10 (New Issue).

SHARES

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained steady to-day and a slight rise was chronicled in certain shares.

David advanced to Rs. 503 3/4.
Fazulbhai to Rs. 448 3/4.
Currimbhai were in demand at Rs. 216 1/4
Crescent at Rs. 110.
Finlay at Rs. 297 1/2 for July.
Centrals improved to Rs. 1870.
Colaba to Rs. 1465.
Madhavji were quoted at Rs. 1035.
Standard at Rs. 1047 1/2.
Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 230.
Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 84 and deferred at Rs. 155.

Bombay Burma Trading shares moved up to 945.

New Great Easterns were in demand at Rs. 225.

Vishnu Cotton Preference shraes were placed at Rs. 615.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld & Co. (Liverpool) :—"Quiet market; absence of buying power on account of more favourable wealther. Later—Small featureless market." (New York): "Small Market; advanced on a little short covering."

Gruning :—"Market quiet. Very little doig. Demand principally for near positions.

Charles Williams :—"Texas crop accounts are generally improving. Eastern States rain much needed."

Hornby Homeloyk :—"Further rains have fallen in Texas. Further rains needed in the Eastern belt. Scorching weather in Eastern belt."

The American Markets after opening a few points down, closed a few points up. Weather reports are somewhat conflicting, but further rain seems to be required in the Eastern portion of the cotton belt. In the meanwhile the market keeps fairly steady, and it will require favourable weather over the entire belt for some time to cause any material decline in prices, while adverse reports would affect the market immediately.

The local market opened steady having completely recovered the decline of yesterday afternoon. There has been a moderate enquiry for forward delivery both in old and new crops, and the market has improved during the day, closing very steady at our quotations.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand by exporters and mills and prices are steadier.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	221	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	..	231	..	.. „
Do.	..	216	..	.. June
Do.	..	220	..	.. July
M.G. Kandeish	..	229	210	.. June
Do.	..	225	215	.. July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	..	264	..	.. Jan. 1915
Do.	..	238	..	.. June
Do.	..	242	..	.. July
M.G. Broach	..	..	203	March 1915
Do.	..	232	..	.. June
Do.	..	235	..	.. July
M.G. Muttia	..	215	203	.. June
Do.	..	218	206	.. July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	263	June
Do.	..	..	264	July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	263	June July
H.G. Westerns	..	..	258	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	284	„
M.G. Miraj	..	..	290	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	13,000
Future delivery prices :—	

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.24plus 5
J.A.	7.24 „ 5
A.S.	7.11 „ 5
S.O.	6.90 „ 5
O.N.	6.81 „ 5
N.D.	6.74 „ 5
D.J.	6.72 „ 5
J.F.	6.72 „ 5
F.M.	6.72 „ 5

RUBBER POSITION.

The following extract is from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 19th May.

"The tendency of crude rubber, after having been recently very dull, has again been towards improvement, but it is firmly believed in most quarters that there is little scope for a material and permanent advance of prices. The bulk of the plantation companies are still earning fairly good dividends, but investors do not seem keen to add to their holdings at present. There is now a great aboundance of out supplies of the commodity in consequence of the steadily increasing output in the Middle East, but the world's consumption appears to grow with it at an encouraging rate, although there is always a fear of an accumulation of stocks through a temporary setback in the demand. This week's auctions will probably includs over 1,200 tons, and as another sale will take place next week, before the holidays, prices are hardly likely to show much imrovement. The market for hard Para has been weeker in face of adverse financial conditions and accumulations of supplies at Manaos. Whereas the Para receipts for the second half of last year were materially less than for the same period in 1912 they have been about equal to last year's returns for the first four months of this year, the total being 17,910 tons. The shipments from the Straits and Ceylon for the first three months amounted to 14.966 tons, an increase of 4,606 tons as compared with the previous year's.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT :—The Market is quiet but steady

B.T. Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6 „

LINSEED :—The Market is firm

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold Brown Ready	8	12	0B. T.
Bold Brown Sept	9	9	0R. T.

RAPESEED :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0B. .T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0R. T.

TEELSEED :—The Market is quiet.

Quotatiens—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White..	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

GROUNDNUTS—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

MOWRASEED:—The Markets is quiet

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
July-August	7	6	0R. T.

POPPYSEED :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
June July	10	15	0R. T.

CASTORSEED :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	0	0
Sept. Oct, ...	7	6	0R. T.

COTTONSEED :—The Market is steady.

Quotations—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	9,446 Bales.
Wheat	887 Cwts.
Linseed	7,059 „
Rape, Raj, etc.	10 919 „
Gingellyseed..	703 „
Poppyseed..	1 450 „
Groundnuts..	1 532 „
Castorseed	4,830 „
Rice	110,309 „
Myrabollams	2,134 „
Cottonseed	24,328 „
Mowraseed	276 „
Gram	2,123 „
Jowar	6,019 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	Nil. „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

§ CALCUTTA, June 9.

There was very little doing to-day in the Calcutta share market.

The transactions included :—

Indian 3½ ; Small lot, Imperial 7 15/16; Phoenix 2 5/8; Raneegunge 21¼.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord) 65; Budge Budge (ord) 254; Kanknarrah (ord) 192.

Cotton.—Bowreah (ord) 105.

Miscellaneous.—Dalbhoom (gold) 15 7/8; India General (ord) 146½; Port Shipping 16; Triton Insurance 29.

Debentures.—Naihatti (Jute) 6 per cent. 107.

LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE NUMBER IN THE STREETS.

Many complaints have been made from time to time with regard to the number of vagrant lepers in the streets of Bombay, and the matter was recently taken up by the Municipality. In March, the corporation passed a resolution on the subject, and in reply to that resolution the following letter has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Acworth Leper Asylum :—

The following steps have been taken at the Acworth Leper Asylum since the Lepers Act III of 1898 was brought into force in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st June 1911 :—

(a) The inmates of the Asylum have been certified as lepers under the Act by the Inspector of Lepers appointed by Government and have been formally committed to the Asylum under a Magistrate's Committal Warrant.

(b) An "unclimbable" wrought iron fence, feet high, has been placed round the whole of the Asylum grounds to prevent the escape of the inmates.

(c) A Detention Ward capable of accommodating 10 males and 5 females with two solitary confinement cells for males and two for females is under construction in the Asylum premises and is approaching completion. This ward is intended for the confinement of inmates guilty of breaches of discipline.

(d) Plans and estimates for quarters for the Resident Superintendent of the Asylum are approaching completion.

Since the Lepers Act was brought into force a total of 602 lepers inclusive of those previously in the Asylum have been committed to the Asylum under Magistrates' Warrants upto the 31st March 1914. The number committed by local Magistrates to other Asylums is not known. The number of non-resident lepers detained in the Asylum at the expense of Government has been as follows during the past 3 months :—January 1914 167, February 1914 163, March 1914 162.

With a view to making more accommodation available in the Asylum for resident lepers on the streets for the reason that President's No. 29824 of the 6th January 1914, with a request that the non-resident inmates should be transferred to the Districts o which they belong but no action has been taken in the matter upto date.

The present number of vagrant lepers in the City is not known. The total number as disclosed at the Census taken in 1911 was 506 persons, but there is no means of stating how many of these were vagrants. The total number resident in the Acworth Leper Asylum on the 31st March 1914 was 331 persons. The Asylum will accommodate 350.

No very decided progress has yet been made in reducing the number of vagrant lepers on the streetsfor the reason that until the Detention Ward is completed there is no means of punishing the confirmed vagrant, who after he or she is brought in by the Police generally takes the first opportunity of escaping by climbing over the fence at night with the assistance of other inmates. As soon as this ward is completed and the removal of the non-resident lepers is effected the Commissioner of Police will be asked to take active operations to rid the streets of leper beggars."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 9th

S.S. Engine Grosos	Dwager	Madagascar Mar. 30
S.S. Surada	Bishop	Calcutta May 14

DEPARTURES.

June 9th

S.S. Massilia	Thomson	Marseilles & Liverpool
S.S. Kassinga	Elford	New York etc
S.S. Silesia	Martinovich	Kobe via Colombo

The following vessels obtained her portclearance yesterday :—

S.S Konig	Coltzon	Durban etc

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer	Engine Grosos	for Marseilles
„	Visigoth	for London

S. S. Engine Grosos :—The steamer Engine Grosos, 3,012 tons, Captain P. Devager, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madagascar, which port she had left on March 30, with ballast.

S. S. Surada :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 14, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S. S. Konig :—The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,174 tons, Captain Coltzon, will sail to-day for Durban etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Birmingham :—The Ellerman Line, steamer City of Birmingham Homeward bound passed the Canal this morning.

S. S. Marienbad :—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad from Bombay via Karachi arrived at Trieste on the 6th instant.

The S. S. Mashobra :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mashobra left Port Said on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The S. S. Clan Macmillan :—The Clan Line steamer (Clan Macmillan arrived at London on the morning of the 6th instant.

The S. S. Macedonia :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Macedonia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

P. DOCK.

Tuesday, June 9th 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A. Shirala	Morrison	M. M. & Co
B Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co
C & R Konig	Coltzen	A. S. & Co
D & E. Randelfels	Olliker	W. & A. G. & Co
F Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
F. Crostafels	Schneider	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Palamcotta	Dawning	M. M. & Co
3 Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. &Co
6 Inaba Maru	Shino e	N. J. Kl
7 Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Cb
8 Jinsen Maru	Terada	N. Y. K
2 Iran	Peabody	R. N. & Co
10 & 11 Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Nicomedia	Comelliou	D. N. & Sons
14 Lhasa	Manely	W. M. & Co
14 Dwarka	King	W. M. & C
15 Subardar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
16 Barpeta	Mianeatt	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Upada	Le Broq	M. M. & Co
6 City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
7 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
8 Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K
9 Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
14 Sardar	Weeks	H. M.
15 Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Kowett	Brewis	Arab Steamer.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanaric	McDougall	K. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Bombrook	Jenkins	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Mands	M. M. & Co.
Craignia	Edwards	W. & A. & G. & Co
Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
Eugine Grosos	Dwager	M. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kela	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Kirklee	Curlie	
Indus	Lane	M. M. & Co
Inga	Curbbush	M. M. & Co
Wagenbad	Redmars	A. L. S. N. Co
Neldenfels	Hocket	W. & A. G. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Gueda	Aitcn	M. M. & Co
Reicfenfels	Klebech	W. & A. G. & Co
Rahimani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Surda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Tanyabi	Kees A. M.	Kwat & Co
Thorcon	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadlon	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

9th June, 1914.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 1 case tiger and panther skins, J. Finlay and Co.; 1 package tiger skin, Grindlay and Co.; 500 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 9 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 1 case cotton curtains, 1 case brassware, 1 case sandalwood boxes, L. B. Bhootwalla; 98 cwts. old rubber, M. Adamji; 4 bales cow hides, A. Cassum; 9 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 45 cwts. mother of pearl shells, E. Mahomed; 19 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets. King King and Co.; 16 bales goat skins. 5 bales sheep skins, 49 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 60 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 1 bale goat skins, V. Esmail and Co; 95 bales goat skins, 13 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 14 cwts. wild mace, E. Mohomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

INDIA (s) 4 packages woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BENARES (s) 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3.437 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR MASTYN-DEEPS.

VISIGOTH (s) 6,100 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

NICOMEDIA (s) 6 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers; 495 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.; 8.008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

ENJINE-GROSIS (s) 770 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 100 bales cotton. E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

ENJINE-GROSIS (s) 6,000 cwts. gingilly seed. 2,000 cwts. linseed, 9,000 cwts. castorseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

CROSTAFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 312 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 3 bales cotton, Solomon Brothers; 339 bales cotton fly, 440 bales cotton pickings, 1,874 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

CROSTAFELS (s) 500 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 110 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co.; 2.002 cwts. linseed. 200 cwts. poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 150 bales cotton fly. Solomon Brothers; 1,169 bales cotton. Volkart Brothers; 165 bales cotton fly, 178 bales hemp. C. Peraj and Co.

FOR STETTIN.

CROSTAFELS (s) 50 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

CROSTAFELS (s) 330 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

CROSTAFELS (s) 30 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 98 bales cotton fly, 57 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.

CHINKOA (s) 3.500 cwts. castorseed, 2.992 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 3.000 rapeseed, 9.000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 201 cwts. mustar seed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 1.050 cwts. myrabollams. S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

MALAY MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M K. Kaisha.

INABA MARU (s) 94 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

ASSAYE (s) 300 bales cotton twist, M. M. Essabhoy; 100 cwts. shark fins, E. Moledina.

INABA MARU (s) 600 cwts. onions, R. E. Dandachanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ASSAYE (s) 100 bales cotton twist, A. E. J. Abraham; 500 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, F Yuasa; 900 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

INABA MARU (s) 619 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. RAHMANI from Mussawah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—7 cases 7 bundles specie, 10 bales A. P. goods, 49 bales 5 bundles skins, 11 bales hides, 6 packages old brass, 2 cases tortoise shell, 9 bales archella weed, 2 jottas aloes, 7 bags gum coarse, 5 bags gum myrrah, 5 bundles fishfins, 67 bundles 60 bags bones.

S. S. NURANI from Jeddah, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—9 cases 2 bundles specie.

S. S. KHOSRU from Jeddah, Agents T. Morrison and Co —7 cases 1 bundle specie, 3 cases mother of pearl shells, 1 case ghee, 7 numbers empty oil pots, 49 bales cotton.

S. S. KIRKLEE from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,419 tons coal.

S. S. CLAN FORBES from Delagoa Bay, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—5,135 tons coal.

S. S. NEIDENFELS from Hamburg, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—454 cases 185 crates 205 bags tiles, 160 bags Epsom salt, 141 casks chloride of magnesium, 328 cylinders carbonic acid, 5 cases sulphuric acid, 560 boxes candles, 1 case cigars, 9 cases clocks and watches, 410 drums carbide of calcium, 65 cases locks, 179 cases 103 bags iron nails, 4 cases glass bottles, 330 cases 5 casks hollow glass, 2.651 cases 14 casks window glass, 255 casks 3 kegs alozarine, 500 cases 41 casks 26 drums 40 kegs aniline colours, 290 bags farina, 50 bags starch, 125 cases 48 casks beer, 100 casks brandy, 1.491 cases 11 hogsheads 35 drums spirits, 115 cases wine, 1,501 bundles yellow metal sheets, 42 cases Y. M. sheathings, 900 bundles copper sheets and squares, 4 cases lead sheets. 3 casks 22 crates zinc sheets, 853 numbers zinc plates, 246 casks lubricating oil, 10 barrels 30 cases 4 casks paints, 20 cases 168 drums 323 cases 174 casks 465 kegs colours, 30 reels 138 cases 683 bales paper, 12 cases perfumery, 500 cases sterilized milk, 5 cases sterjlized cream, 45 cases condensed milk, 19 cases soap, 123 cases marbles, 2 cases umbrellas, 205 cases umbrellas materials, 88 cases 25 bales cotton goods, 11 cases cotton and woollen goods, 3 cases 3 bales wool, 2 cases woollen yarn, 115 cases woollen goods, 10 bales silk waste yarn, 1 case silk goods, 13 cases half silk goods, 3 bales hemp.

10 **BOOKS** 10

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BOMBAY ADVERTISING AGENCY

PICKET ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Howitt Phillips Co., "A Member of Tattersaills," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Howitt Phillips Co., "Nobody's Daughter," Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

Howitt Phillips Co., "The Barrier", Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

Howitt Phillips Co., "Alone in London", Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Bombay Corporation 3-40.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 10.

387.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Thursday, 11th inst.—"A" Coy Class Firing.
Friday, 12th inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Saturday, 13th inst.—"D" Coy Class Firing.
Sunday, 14th inst.—"D" Coy Club Shoot.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

388.—Miniature Range. The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursday at 7 p.m. until further notice, commencing Thursday 11th inst.—All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... El Albanico ..... Javaloyes.
Overture ..... Flotte Bursche..... Suppe.
Valse ..... Destiny ..... S. Baynes.
Selection ..... La Boheme ..... Puccini.
Gipsy Serenade ..... El Saludo ..... Ancliffe.
Selection ..... The Pink Lady ..... Caryll.
Morceau ..... In der Nacht..... Gilbert.

VICTORIA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 83,302-12-1; Messrs. Ralli Bros., Rs. 25; Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha, Rs. 25; His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Rs. 25; Sums under rupees 20. 398; Total, Rs. 86,775-12-1.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and deparature of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

MAN KILLED AT A RAILWAY STATION.

While getting out of a local train at Elphinstone Road station, Bhiku Janu, a bandsman, fell between the footboard and the platform and was seriously injured. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he subsequently died.

AN OLD WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Corner, held an inquest touching the death of Rukhmabai (60) a Hindu woman, residing at Chinch Bunder Road.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from fever for some time past and was tired of life. On Monday she purchased six annas worth of opium from a licensed vendor saying it was required for an infant, and swallowed it. She was subsequently found unconscious in her room, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died in the night.

A verict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Fourteen attacks and ten deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from cholera, and one attack of small-pox, were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday. The plague attacks were reported from Parel (2), Bhuleshwar (2), Mahim (1), Kamatipura (1), Tarwadi (1), Mhalaxmi (1), Walkeshwar (1), Khetwadi (1), Kumbarwada (1), Fanaswadi (1), Dhobi Talao (1), and Mandvi (1). The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 97, as compared with 77 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 109 of 1912. Out of the total of 1,116 rats caught by the municipal ratcatchers on Monday, 26 were found to be plague-infected. A Ward contributing 2 of these latter, B Ward 9 C Ward 8, D Ward 1, E. Ward 6, and F. and G. Wards nil.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Brevet Colonel, L.C. Jones, 5th Cavalry as Second-in-Command of the 7th Lancers.

Captain Barrington, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Supernumerary Captain, Indian Mountain Artillery is posted to No. 32 Mountain Battery.

Lieut. Heaton Ellis No. 52 Company Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Major Bidwell 101st Grenadiers, is appointed Second-in-Command of that regiment.

Lieutenant-Col. H. H. Butler Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the command of the artillery of the South Midland Division, Territorial force.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble F. Bowes Lyon Black Watch, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant R. Blandy, 9th Gurkhas, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

The following officers have been permitted to retire from the service, Col G. Delisle, I.A., from the 10th May 1914, Major F. H. Goldhorpe 23rd Cavalry 1st July 1914.

MADRAS, June 9.

Lieutenant J. H. Muir, 19th Lancers, (Fanes Horse) is appointed officiating adjutant of His Excellency the Governo's Bodyguard, Madras, with effect from the 27th May vice Lieutentant R. B. Butler 30th Lancers.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A COLLECTOR.

A BARRISTER'S COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

A defamation case is to come on for hearing on the 15th instant before Mr. S. P. Rice I.C.S., District Magistrate of Chingleput, in which the complainant is Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib, barrister-at-law, and the accused is Khan Bahadur Mahomed Aaizuddin Sahib, Collector of South Arcot.

On the 15th May last the complainant filed an information before the District Magistrate of Chingleput charging the accused with defamation and insult.

The District Magistrate forwarded the complainant to Government for orders and those orders having been received the case is to be heard on the 15th instant.

A large number of witnesses including the Additional District Munsiff of Chingleput have been cited by the complainant.

SIR HARRY GRIFFIN'S RETIREMENT.

A POPULAR PERSONALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 9.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—'The departure of Sir Harry Griffin from India will leave a great blank among those who knew him. His loss will be felt no less in the Allahabad High Court, where his courtesy and patience have won him the liking of all who appeared before him, while his strong common sense and clear judgment have been equally valued.

It is a source of great regret to his friends that his health, which was never very robust, has compelled him to retire after such short term of office and he will take with him to England the affection and regret of all who knew him."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SIXTEEN YEARS IN JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Tukaram Khandoo, a Hindu, aged 50, with stealing a cloth bag containing Rs. 2-2-10, belonging to Ragho Gopal.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday evening at about 8 o'clock, the complainant was making purchases in Crawford Market, when a fisher woman saw the accused removing the bag from his pocket. The woman raised an alarm and seized the accused, and the purse was found on him.

The accused admitted thirteen previous convictions for various offences, dating from 1889. During the last 35 years he has passed more than sixteen years in jail.

His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

CHARGE AGAINST POLICEMEN STRUCK OFF.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the case came on for hearing in which Anandji Hirji and two other Hindus charged Dada Miya Havildar and Police Constable Kasim with assault.

The complainants alleged that on the day when a German sailor was arrested on a charge of outraging the modesty of Hindu woman, the present accused, while dispersing a crowd, assaulted the complainants.

Mr Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, who appeared for the complainants, said his clients did not wish to proceed with the case, as the Commissioner of Police was going to deal with the accused departmentally. He asked his Worship to take a note of this.

His Worship observed that as both the complainants and the accused were absent, and no process fees had been paid by the complaints, he would not entertain Mr. Nariman's application. His Worship struck out the cases.

A CORONATION COIN.

CHARGE OF "UTTERING" DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. Frank Olivera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Bhagvan Vithoba and Jehangir Manekji Dubash, candidate and cashier respectively in the firm of Messrs. Nadershah and Darashah, solicitors, with frandulently attempting to induce Hirjibhoy Sorabji Patel, cashier in the Paper Currency Office, to receive a counterfeit of the King's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit, with intent to commit fraud, and with abetment. Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. DeSouza, pleader, defended the first, and Messrs. P. T. Desai and Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleaders, the second accused.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, have already been reported.

His Worship, delivering his decision, said there was no case against the accused. The evidence showed that it was a Coronation coin, struck off at the time of the Coronation as a commercial commodity and bore the impression of a sovereign on either side except for the words "Coronation coin." One Balu Dhaku, who found it lying on the road on the 2nd instant, cleaned it with ashes, and showed it to the first accused, in whose house he was staying. The first accused told him he would make enquiries if it was a genuine coin, and took it to the office where he was a candidate and showed it to the second accused. This accused, who was an old man with weak eyesight, at first believed the coin to be a genuine one. However, to make sure, he accompanied the first accused to the Currency Office to make enquiries. The first accused tendered it to the cashier of the Currency Office and the second accused asked the latter if it was genuine. The cashier told them that the coin was counterfeit and that no money would be paid on it. The two accused thereupon left. Subsequently the first accused was detained by the cashier of the Currency Office under the orders of his superiors, and was handed over to the police. His Worship further said that the evidence disclosed no offence against either of the accused, who were, therefore, ordered to be discharged.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

MATRICULATION, I.A. AND I.Sc., RESULTS.

The number of candidates registered for the Matriculation Examination held at the Calcutta University in March 1914, was 11,420, of whom 6,856 passed 4,439 failed and 66 were absent. Of the successful candidates 3003 were placed in the First Division, 3,202 in the Second and 660 in the Third.

The number of candidates registerd for the Intermediate Examination in Arts held in March, 1914, was 5245, of whom 2233 passed, 158 passed in special subjects, 2729 failed and 125 were absent; of the successful candidates 535 were placed in the First Division, 1246 in the Second and 452 in the Third.

The number of candidates registered for the Intermediate Examination in Science held in March, 1914, was 969, of whom 607 passed, 346 failed and 16 were absent. Of the successful candidates 348 were placed in the First Division, 218 in the Second and 31 in the Third, while 10 passed in special subjects only.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY NOT YET REACHED BY THE MONSOON.

On Monday night most people in Bombay were prepared to assert positively that the rains had broken; yesterday morning the certainty of the previous night had given place to doubt, and as the day progressed and there were no signs it became quite evident that while the showers of Monday night and yesterday morning might be the fore runners of the rains, the monsoon proper had not yet reached Bombay.

Throughout the day yesterday it was uncomfortably hot and steamy in the city, and although the temperature at 92.6 is a drop compared with the previous day it gave little relief to perspiring humanity in the city.

In an interview, Dr. Moos, the meteorologist of Bombay, stated that conditions were favourable for an advance of the monsoon current, and said the prospects favoured a normal monsoon, but would not express any opinion as to whether the monsoon had reached Bombay.

The sea is fairly rough, and all yesterday morning waves were breaking over the Apollo Bunder. At Colombo the seas have moderated, and right up the coast to Bombay seas are slight, but it is still rough at Karachi.

AUSTRALIA'S RACE INCREASE.

THE "MOTHERING POLICY" OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Speaking at the Imperial Health Conference in the discussion on "Infancy and Health," Bishop Frodsham, who represented the Commonwealth of Australia, took the opportunity of correcting a very common misapprchension as to the natural increase of population in Australia. The "crude birth-rate" of Australia (the number of births per thousand of the mean annual population) at the last census was 27-2—that of the United Kingdom was 25. The birth-rate was increasing in Australia, and it was associated with a decreasing death-rate. Only one country in the world had a lower death-rate than Australia, and New Zealand only led by half of one in every thousand of the mean population.

"It is not surprising," Bishop Frodsham went on, "considering the low death-rate of Australia, to find that infantile mortality is abnormally small. Sydney, indeed, occupies the honourable position of having the lowest infantile death-rate of all the great cities of the world. But the figures of the whole Commonwealth are still lower. There are only 68 deaths occurring during the first year of life for every thousand births registered. Again these figures are only excelled by those of New Zealand. These figures are due to several causes. The climate is good. The average stamina of parents is good. There is very little overcrowding or degrading poverty. There has also been a wealth of experimental legislation upon social matters largely brought about by the influence of women. And in New South Wales the decrease of infantile mortality must be attributed to the energy, the shrewd good sense, the devoted self-sacrifice of my friend Sir Sharles Mackillar who has commissioned me to introduce his paper to this Congress."

The waste of life amoug all children born out of wedlock, continued the Bishop, was familiar to all interested in rescue work. The Infant Protection Act of New South Wales provided that each unmarried prospective mother might obtain preliminary expenses to the amount of £20. The procedure was laid in the Children's Court, but, owing to the difficulty of furnishing material corroboration, about 50 per cent of the applications for preliminary expenses failed.

"A far more useful and effective movement—preventive as well as remidial in its scope—has been found in New South Wales in what is called the 'mothering policy.' Mothering has been accepted as the only specific for the ills of babyhood. The 'mothering policy' includes in New South Wales the appointment of specially trained female inspectors whose primary duty is to become friends of all poor mothers, and to be ready to instruct and help in the bringing up of infants. Great emphasis is laid upon the friendliness of the inspectors. They are to persuade mothers voluntarily to undertake, for instance, breast feeding, and to discourage dissociation from their infants during the critical stages of infancy." These inspectors are assisted by a woman official of the Children's Court in Sydney whose duty it is to see that proper maintenance is provided by fathers who neglect to comply with their obligations. There are aslo many cantributory agencies and legal preventive measures.

Bishop Frodsham associated himself completely with Sir Charles Mackillar "in his optimism, so far as Australia is concerned, with regard to this problem of world-wide importance. Like him, I recognise an outstanding powerful factor; the women of Australia, with their political rights and organisations, are an ever-gathering force."

IF WE ALL HAD LIFE CARDS.

A system of life cards by which the birth of every individual and the principal events of his life would be recorded by the authorities was advocated by Professor F. Y. Edgeworth at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society on May 20, says the "Daily News."

The professor urged the advantages of a method of securing records of men somewhat on the system already used in regard to pedigree animals. Family pedigrees could be easily and accurately compiled, and litigation about the heirship to intestate estates would disappear. Any intending bigamist could not go through the form of marriage with another person, because a copy of his life card should be a preliminary to marriage. Minors desiring marriage could not falsify their ages; people could not marry in false names; the accurate conduct of life insurance would be greatly facilitated, deserted wives could trace whether they were wives or widows, and the study of eugenics would be greatly facilitated. And all this could be done in England and Wales for about £14,000 a year.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Charles Reath the Howitt-Phillips Company were unable to produce "a Member of Tattersalls" at the Royal Opera House last night. Mr. Reath, who has an important part in the sporting comedy, is seriously ill, and the Company had no alternative but to postpono the piece and put on in its place "Nobody's Daughter."

This is a charming play and was deservedly popular when it was done here in March. As before it was excellently produced and finely played, and the members of the Company wers seen to perhaps even greater advantage than when they last put on the play in Bombay.

Miss Gertrude Godart repeated her capital study of the part of Mrs. Frampton, the woman who, having sinned in early life, later married a man she learnt to love, and was torn between love for her husband and child. Throughout Miss Godart was excellent. As the forgiving husband, Mr. Howitt was fine, particularly in the big scenes in the third and fourth acts.

In the title role Miss Doris Phillips played with the grace and charm she imparts to every character she essays. Mr. Keith Fraser, Miss Venn Lancaster, Miss Lilian Stanbridge, Mr. Cecil Kellaway and Mr. Carl Louson were all good in their respective parts.

A NEW INDIAN FILM.

SATYAVAN AND SAVITRI AT OLYMPIA.

The love story of Satyavan and Savitri, from the Mahabharata, is the subject of a new Indian film that was shown for the first time at the Olympia Picture Palace on Saturday night. The film, it is needless to say, is the production of Mr. Phalke, who has already achieved fame as the pioneer of the Swadeshi film with his two excellent pictures "Harischandra" and "Mohini," both of them not only creditable productions as the first efforts of a film-maker working under entirely new conditions, but films that would hold their own for dramatic interest, spectacular charm and elaborateness and perfection of production with many of the films turned out by the great film produoing houses of the West. "Satyavan and Savitri" is technically, a great advance on its two predecessors. In many other respects it is either equally or more interesting and attractive. The greatest pains have been taken in finding a suitable *mise-en-scene* for each episode of the story, and there is a rich elaborateness of production as regards costumes and scenery, though we are doubtful whether the Mahratti dresses of the ladies are technically correct. The dramatic scene of the attack on the castle of the blind king, Satyavan's father, is very finely done, while the more simple representation of the hermit's hut, to which he retires subsequently is equally effective. The episode is well-acted by the Company, though many of the characters are too fond of looking at the camera, a fault which Mr. Phalke would do well to impress on them when preparing his next film. The story does not lend itself to such emotional dramatic scenes as "Harischandra," nor is there anything like the grim comedy of the scenes in "Mohini," but the manner in which it has been reproduced makes up in picturesqueness of detail for this.

Mr. Phalke has shown by these excellent productions that there is a great future for the Indian film, especially in the reproduction of these mythological stories. "Satyavan and Savitri" has already achieved great popularity and is attracting crowded audiences to the Olympia Palace every night.

SLOWNESS OF GENIUS.

M. RODIN'S DELAYED MONUMENT TO VICTOR HUGO.

M. Auguste Rodin undertook in 1899 to execute for the Pantheon a monument to Victor Hugo. The price stipulated was to be £3,000.

Years passed, and the friends of the departed genius began to ask anxiously when the work would be completed. Inquiry elicited that Rodin had not even begun the maquette for the monument. The sculptor was implored to get to work, and, after receiving an advance, he executed the maquette. There was further delay, and a second advance—£1,000 in all—was allowed the sculptor, in the hope that it would nerve him to further effort, but since then nothing has been done, and the marble has not even been ordered.

M. Rodin, who has been in ill-health the greater part of the winter, has been interviewed by the "Temps." He betrayed no emotion whatever, but, in calm terms, observed: "It is true that I work slowly. I am not one of those sculptors who accomplished work without reflection, hastily."

He then described the "monument which was to have the sovereign majesty of genius." He intended to represent Victor Hugo "moving towards the wages of the sea with the naiads stretching out to wards his divinity their harmonious arms." Unhappily fatigue overtook him, and did not allow him to undertake a work so difficult and vast. "Inspiration," he concluded, "in an enterprise of such grandeur is not always ready, but it will return."

M. Rodin would say no more, but promised that he would speak more definitely two or three weeks hence when he returns to Paris.

SPORTING NEWS.

MYSORE RACES.

TERMS FOR SUBSTITUTE EVENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 9.

It is notified by the Race Secretary that in the event of the three Arab races referred to in the programme of the Mysore races this month, not filling, in accordance with rule 6 of the General Conditions, it has been decided to cancel them and substitute the following races:—

First day, the 23rd instant.—A Maiden Plate for maiden horses, weight reduced 7lbs, 5 furlongs.

Second day, the 25th to substitute for the Fort Plate of a handicap for ponies of 14-2 and under that have not won a flat race of the value of Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1912, 5 furlong.

Third day, to substitute for the Chanundi Plate for maiden C. B. Horses, W. A., 4 furlongs, A Polo Scurry, English and Australian ponies 11st. 7lbs, country bred 11st, Arabs 10st, Catchweights, 3 furlongs. Entries close on the 20th June.

SARASWAT UNION C. C. V. KSHATRIYA C. C

A match was played on Sunday between the above teams, which resulted in a win for the former 12 runs. The scores:—

SARASWAT UNION C. C.

Atmaram, b N. K. Rele	17
Shrinivasarao, b K. W. Rele	0
M. Sundar Rao, (Capt.), b V. V. Vasudeo	9
B. Sundar Rao, b V. V. Vasudeo	6
M. Narayan Rao c B. M. Katri, b K. W. Rele	6
Venkat Rao, St. b R. B. Bhiwandkar	2
K. Nageshrao, b N. K. Rele	1
Gurnath, b N. K. Rele	9
V. Bhawanishankar, St. b R. B. Bhiwandkar	0
B. Bhawanishankar, not out	0
Gopalrao, St. b N. K. Rele	1
Extras	5
Total	56

KSHATRIYA C. C.

R. B. Bhiwandkar, b B. Sundar Rao	6
M. R. Rele, b B. Sundar Rao.	6
N. K. Rele, caught	2
V. V. Vasudeo, caught	2
B. M. Katvi, b B. Sundar Rao	2
V. W. Rajpurkar (Capt.), b B. Sundar Rao.	8
W. S. Bhiwandkar, caught	13
K. W. Rele, b B. Sundar Rao	0
J. W. Rajpurkar, caught	0
Y. G. Rele, not out	1
S. B. Rele, caught	0
Extras	4
Total	44

C. K. PRABHU C. C. V. UNION C. C.

A match was played on Sunday between the Chandrasenya Kayastha Prabhu C. C. and the Union C. C. It resulted in a win for the former. The U. C. C. scored 55, to which the C. K. P. C. C. replied with a total of 90 for 5 wickets. The best individual scores of the match were M. G. Gupte's 54, and Dalvi's 22.

P. J. NEW SHIVAJI CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES 1914.

Sunday, June 14.—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
Sunday, June 21.—Aryan Cricket Club.
Monday, June 22.—Daiwadnya Cricket Club.
Sunday, June 28.—Instituto Lusso-Indian C. C.
Sunday, July 5.—The Jolly C. C. and the Young Union C. C.
Sunday, July 12.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
Sunday, July 19.—The Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sunday, July 26.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
Sunday, August 2.—New Hindu C. Club.
Sunday, August 9.—Kshatriya C. Club.
Sunday, August 16.—Mahomedan C. Club.
Saturday, August 22.—Y. M. C. A. C. Club.
Sunday August 23.—Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.
Sunday, August 30.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Sunday, September 6.—Gawd Saraswat C. C.
Sunday, September 13.—Chitrapore C. C.

WINNER OF DERBY SWEEP.

PROMPTLY BUYS A MOTOR CAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 9.

The winner of the Calcutta Derby Sweep this year was Mr. Cumby, a clerk in the Alliance Bank at Calcutta. It is stated that on the day that the race was to be run Mr. Cumby was offering his ticket for sale for Rs. 20,000 but could get no buyers.

When Mr. Cumby heard of his good luck he at once invested in a fine motor car. He does not intend, as former winners have done, to throw up his billet.

JAME-JAMSHED DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR'S PERSONAL ATTENDANCE EXCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 9.

In accordance with an application made by M. M. Murzban (advocate), the District Magistrate to-day excused the personal attendance until further notice of Mr. P. J. Murzban, editor, printer and publisher of the "Jame-Jamshed," one of the accused in the case of defamation brought by S. Cowasjee in consequence of certain articles published in the "Jame-Jamshed" published in Bombay.

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E. K. Punch:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

E. K. Punch:—It is stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Ærated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Bear.

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The only Dentist in Bombay who guarantees absolutely Painless Extractions by means of his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic (no cocaine) From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a setting without the slightest feeling or pain.

Artificial Teeth fitted on the latest and every known method.

Permanent fillings. Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain, Gold Crowns and Bridge work. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Highest class work guaranteed. Lowest possible fees charged.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m,
Sundays, 10 to 12.

ROLLS-ROYCE.

It can seldom be said that perfect concordance of views is held by any two persons on any subject under the sun. At least it can be said that, relating to the Rolls-Royce car, each and all are agreed that it is the most perfect and most luxurious self-propelled vehicle which has ever been designed.

"Daily Mail" (Continental Edition) Oct. 26th, 1913.

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(Incorporated in England.)

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT.—June 7th, at Lister Private Hospital, Sydney, the wife of R. G. Abbott, Local Manager, L'Union Fire Insce. Co., Ld., of a son. By cable.

BULKLEY.—May 22nd, at Oaklands, Knowle, Warwickshire, the wife of Wilford Bulkley, B. B. and C. I. Rly. of a daughter.

EMANUEL.—On 30th May, at Belmont, Coonoor, the wife of A. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., of Alibag, of a son.

DEATHS.

KAPUR.—May 24th, at Kohat, N.W.F.P., Helene, the dearly loved child of Lieutenant N. C. Kapur, I.M.S., and Mrs. Kapur, aged 5 months.

TAPSELL.—May 24th, at his residence, "Glen Brook," Ootacamund, Charles Edward Tapsell, Survey of India (Retired), aged 69 years.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 10, 1914.

A GREAT FRIEND OF INDIA.

We have already referred to the great work that Florence Nightingale did for India in the advancement of sanitation, as revealed in the biography written by Sir Edward Cook, recently published. We fear little is known to-day of the practical solicitude displayed by that great friend of India for the people of this country, and gratitude requires that all that she did should be impressed upon the present-day public. It was the firm conviction of Miss Florence Nightingale that the truest economy for the highest officials in this country lay in not staying their hands not only in improving the sanitary conditions of the military population but also of the entire civil population. That was the burden of her sanitary sermon, when addressing Lord Salisbury on the urgency of making the habitations and surroundings of British soldiers in every military cantonment perfectly free from insanitary conditions. Hospitals and jails were also in such a frightful condition that the strong language which at the time was employed by various sanitary commissioners is not to be wondered at. Sir John Strachey, writing in his book on Indian finance, has described in his introductory chapter what was the prevalent unhealthy condition of Calcutta and Rangoon. Speaking of the latter he observed that in 1865, with a population of one lakh of people, and half a million tons of shipping in the harbour, "there was not a single public lamp, no supply of wholesome water, not a single drain, except the surface drains at the sides of the streets, and the means of removing the filth out of the town." There was a Royal Commission then enquiring into the sanitary state of the Army, the gruesome report of which had greatly impressed Miss Nightingale. And well it might have done, seeing what Sir John Stratchey himself had again to say on this particular subject. "Thousands of the lives of our soldiers had been and were still being scarificed in consequence of bad and insufficient barrack accommodation and neglect of every sanitary precaution. So again the Government of India was told that, in consequence of the insufficiency of jail accommodation, the prisoners were dying at a frightful rate and that the necessary proceedings of the courts of justice involved consequences repugnant to humanity." What a picture of the frightful insanitary state of the barracks, jails, hospitals and many other public institutions where a large human population had had to be congregated!

It was the dismal report of the Royal Commission on Sanitation which so greatly impressed Miss Nightingale that she began her active correspondence,—which proved to be of the highest practical utility,—in matters of public health with Sir Bartle Frere and the Secretary of State on the one hand and with Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Napier of Magdala on the other. The Government of India was fully alive to the necessity of remedying the frightful state of affairs disclosed by the report of the Commission. But its drawback was the eternal want of money. We, who for some years past have been congratulating ourselves on fat surpluses, including those from the coinage of rupees, which has enabled the currency authorities to build up 15 million pounds of Gold Standard Reserve, have no idea of the financial struggles with which the Government of India in the sixties and seventies of the last century had to contend. There was a chronic wail from successive Finance Ministers as to the inelasticity of revenue, while they were overwhelmed with demands from every Presidency and Province for funds to spend on scores of objects of public utility of a most pressing character. There were years of moderate surplus, but there were also years of great deficits which were aggravated by large expenditure on famine and war. But, speaking broadly, during the twenty years from 1870, there was on the whole a deficit aggregating £4.65 million. The Government of India, no doubt, did its best with the limited funds available to meet all the large demands of public utility including public health. Lord Salisbury, who was such a sagacious, open-minded, and critical Secretary of State, was not unmindful of the far from flourishing condition of the Indian finances. Hence the reply he made to Miss Nightingale, who had strongly appealed to him to refrain from short-sighted economy in matters of public health, was quite characteristic. He wrote to her on November 4, 1874 as follows:—

I assure you we are not blind to the importance of the objects which you advocate, nor are we the least inclined to interpose any unnecessary delay in their prosecution. The difficulty, of course, is money. It is perfectly true that, if the remedies were as certain of effect as the existence of the evils is certain and serious, we might obviate the difficulty of money by borrowing without stint. But the consideration which holds the Government of India from such a course is the very fact that remedies are by no means absolutely certain.

Here it may be discerned how the economic conscience of a Secretary of State, responsible for Indian finances to Parliament, which was in those days infinitely more watchful of Indian affairs, struggled with the series of sanitary remedies or remedial suggestions advocated by the great hygienist. He was willing to spend if only he was sure that the monies spent on remedies would prove really beneficial. As an illustration he informed Miss Nightingale of what had been done for the great military station of Peshawar, and how far it had been made healthy.

Take the case of Peshawar. A great deal of money has been spent there already, and a great deal more will be spent; and yet, if I am to believe the reports which I receive from trustworthy authority, when all the money is spent, it will still be a very unhealthy station, and a very small improvement upon the death rate will ultimately be the result. I heard Sir George Clarke the other day state in Council that one of the new stations in Rajputana had become decidedly more unhealthy since remedial measures recommended by the sanitary authorities had been adopted.

But Lord Salisbury, shrewd as he was and courageous as he was in the pronouncement of his convictions, was not slow to give Miss Nightingale, who was so enthusiastically urging him on to enter on sanitary regeneration in India, his further views on this highly important subject, in a way that is exceedingly instructive at this very time, when a variety of sanitarians are abroad, proposing all sorts of sanitary remedies. "There may be something of prejudice or something of timidity", observed Lord Salisbury,

in these apprehensions. I do not wish to give them more weight than they deserve. But it is obvious that in sanitary action we are still groping our way, and that we are far from having arrived at that point of certainty at which it would be safe, on account of any particular series of undertakings, very heavily to pledge the future industry of the Indian people. You must always bear in mind that our expenditure treads very closely upon the heel of our revenue, and that we absolutely do not know where to turn in order to obtain any great increase of revenue. However great the value of the improvements, we cannot afford to be bankrupt, and a new productive Indian tax seems as distant as the philosopher's stone. I do not say all this to indicate that we shall slacken in our efforts towards sanitary improvements or fail to push them forward as far as we possibly can. But I want to believe financial considerations are of some importance; and I feel sure that we should only hinder sanitary improvements and prevent sanitary truths from being heartily accepted, either by statesmen or by the public at large, if we associated them with a disregard of the financial exigencies upon which such enormous interests depend. We must not let it be said, or even suspected, that sanitary improvements mean reckless finance.

The quotation demonstrates what the great statesmanship displayed by Lord Salisbury when at the head of the India Office and how anxious he was to conserve Indian finances. The passage is marked evidence of the great balance of mind that he showed when confronted with great Indian problems like sanitation or land revenue or famine. The same trend of thought pervades all his important minutes and despatches on these subjects.

On the other hand we may point out how Miss Nightingale herself pursued her own subject with a singleness of purpose and perserverence, born of the conviction of the ultimate success of her own views, in order never to let go her grip on the authorities here. On this side, Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy, was equally solicitous to impress on her mind that he, too, like Lord Salisbury, was conscious of the importance of the subject and the responsibility to conserve the better health of the country. After requesting Lord Salisbury to assure that lady of his own solicitude, Lord Northbrook observed: "I quite agree in principle with Miss Nightingale's view as to the relative importance of different sorts of works and we should be guided by the same considerations as far as possible." But we need not adduce further evidence, of which there is ample and to spare, of Miss Nightingale's continued intervention in sanitary matters touching India. Her correspondence is full of the subject. As her biographer observes: "She had the ear of the great personages; they knew how much she knew, and they respected her devotion and sincerity. They listened to her, and her letters often produced the kind of stimulating result that sometimes follows a parliamentary intervention." Such was this "Public Health Missionary" for India in days when sanitation was almost unknown and, as Lord Salisbury truly said, they were "groping in the dark." Official sanitary reformers and others said and wrote much from their own point of view. But none save this great missionary was able to preach her great gospel, with such marvellous effect and success as she did. The bulky volume of a sanitary report may lie on the table or bookshelf for months without evoking any response; but a single letter from her invariably brought down a sympathetic response or immediate activity in the direction she suggested, from the highest in power and authority. That was the key to her great success. Her appeals had a magic effect on them all. India has reason to be deeply grateful to her for her persevering efforts to improve the health of her people. Such was the magnetic power for good of a beneficent Englishwoman who for years had silently worked for the sanitary regeneration of millions separated from her by thousands of miles! But her efforts were not confined to sanitation. Her interest in the development of irrigation was equally keen. We shall refer to this on another occasion.

Notes of the Day.

The South African Settlement.

General Smuts has, at any rate, the quality of thoroughness. Having been converted to the right view of the claims of Indians in South Africa, he gets up and advocates them in the Union Parliament with a wholeheartedness and vigour that must have made the Natal members rub their eyes. General Smuts' speech is the culmination of the refreshing change that has come over the attitude of the South African Government since the appointment of the Commission and the visit of Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Rev. C. A. Andrews and Mr. Pearson. The honesty and energy with which General Smuts has justified the Bill for the redressing of the Indian grievances does him the highest credit. It required no little courage to turn on the Natal members and tell them plainly that the situation is of their own making, and they must make up their minds to mete out this partial measure of justice to the people who have done so much to help them make Natal what it is, and without whom they cannot get on. We shall deal with the whole question of this Bill in detail on another occasion but, in the meanwhile we desire to pay a tribute to the courage and honesty which General Smuts and his colleagues have displayed, and to share with them the hope that the Bill will put an honourable end to a long and bitter struggle.

The Calcutta Dinner.

Functions like the Calcutta Dinner serve a two-fold purpose. They furnish an agreeable meeting-place to people with common interests; and they afford a unique opportunity for mutual admiration. But these pleasant gatherings do not often contribute anything valuable to current thought. Reuter to-day gives brief summaries of the post-prandial utterances of three speakers,—all eminent in their own way,—but we hear nothing that we have not heard before. Both Sir George Sutherland's and Sir Walter Lawrence's speeches, which are, as is natural, imbued with a pronounced parochial patriotism, however, show a disposition to accept the Delhi transfer as "a settled fact," and to make the best of a bad job. This is an advance on recent commercial opinion in Calcutta, for which the Government of India will doubtless feel thankful. The Bishop of Calcutta apparently said nothing about the "unmannerly" exit of the Supreme Government, confining himself to a panegyric on the British Merchant in India. Much of what the good Bishop said we cordially endorse, but, whatever his views, he might have dropped his offensive insinuation against Indian commercial morality,—a subject on which he has no authority to speak. Christian ministers, who enjoy comfortable incomes, chiefly extracted from the pockets of people professing other religions, should not hold forth on commercial morality.

An Army Scandal.

The story of an army scandal which we publish in another column from the pages of "Truth" demands a rigorous investigation. If the allegations it contains are true, it would be difficult to imagine a more deplorable example of private and unjustifiable prejudice depriving a man of the promotion he deserves. Everyone knows that the system of confidential reports in the Army opens the door to a great deal of this sort of thing, and makes it possible for senior officers, if they are so minded, to mar the prospects of subordinates whose advancement they may not desire on personal grounds. But what makes this case, if the facts are correctly stated, the more amazing and deplorable, is the spectacle of those in the highest places allowing their own judgment to be set aside, on the ground of reports which, on the face of them, at once suggest a doubt as to their being reliable judgments of the fitness of the officer in question. The honour and efficiency of the Army in India require that an exposure of this sort should be followed by strong action on the part of the Government.

Mexican Complications in Sight.

A curious situation has arisen in Mexico. The Japanese Minister is reported to have been captured by the revolutionaries, and no trace of him can be found. If this is so, it is to be feared grave international complications are in sight, unless the Minister is forthwith set at liberty. A Minister's person is sacred, but if Villa chooses to pursue in this case the same methods he adopted toward the unfortunate Mr. Benton, it is easy to foresee what will be the result. But we do not think the Constitutionalists will be guilty of such colossal stupidity. In the meantime General Huerta's position seems to be stronger than before. He has not hesitated to question the validity of the United States' action in practically assisting the rebels with arms while professing to negotiate for peace, and has, according to a telegram to-day, won his point, thus effectually preventing the landing of further munitions for his enemies. It is to be hoped Mr. Wilson will not, after this rebuff, still maintain that his Government is engaged in "a service to humanity" by assisting to protract an unnecessary war.

The Monsoon.

On Monday the Meteorological Department at Simla announced that the monsoon had set in, and conditions in Bombay in the evening appeared to indicate that it had actually reached the city. The skies were clouded and there was rain at intervals, and most of us expected that yesterday would see rain falling in sufficient quantities for us to be able to assert positively that the monsoon had arrived. But once again we were disappointed, for the elements flattered only to deceive. There were showers in the early morning yesterday, but by breakfast time the skies had cleared, and throughout the day there was no sign of rain. If Simla is right and the monsoon has actually set in, it is taking some time to reach Bombay. What most of us would like to see is a real, good, old-fashioned "burst" with rain falling copiously for hours on end, and incidentally causing a drop in the temperature. Since the first showers occurred a few days ago, humidity has increased, and the weather has been more oppressive than it should have been at the beginning of June. When the real rains start, only then can we expect any relief, but no one can tell when that will be. The Meteorologist of Bombay, questioned on the subject, would not commit himself to anything more definite than a statement that conditions were favourable for an advance of the monsoon current, so that, in a now historic phrase, all we can do is to "wait and see."

"Gambling for Appointments."

The new weekly, "The Indiaman," has already ranged itself definitely on the side of those who are openly and frankly hostile to the claims of Indians for admission into the higher branches of the public service. From the moment the announcement was made that a new Indian paper, under certain auspices, was about to be started in London, no special prescience was needed to anticipate as to what would be its political attitude, and that the old, well-known policy of its promoters, the proprietors of two journals which it has absorbed, would be continued in the new paper. Nevertheless a few people,—among whom it was surprising to find the names of the Aga Khan and Sir Krishna Gupta,—appeared to be under the delusion that the new journal would seize every opportunity, to quote from Sir Krishna's letter to the Editor, of "tightening the bonds between the two countries in a spirit of sympathy and co-operation." Some of the editorial comments that appeared in the same number as Sir Krishna's letter were sufficient to demonstrate that the mission of "The Indiaman" was not to "tighten the bonds of sympathy." But one has only to read "The Indiaman's" leading article in its second number, received by the last mail, headed "Gambling for Appointments," to be in a position to gauge exactly the methods likely to be pursued by the paper to strengthen the bonds between the two countries. In regard to "the spirit of sympathy and co-operation" hoped for by Sir Krishna Gupta, if the article in question may be taken as a fair sample of that spirit, Indians would be extremely foolish to expect the support of "The Indiaman" in their natural and soberly conducted agitation to secure political and other concessions which can no longer justly be denied to them.

A Policy of Exclusion.

The article referred to, which deals with the recruitment of Indians into the Imperial branch of the Public Works Department, virtually recommends the closing of that branch to Indians, except to a few who might be selected from the Provincial Service. This means in effect that the Imperial branch should in future be reserved only for English candidates who may present themselves before the Selection Committee. In other words, even the 10 per cent. of the thirty appointments or so annually offered by the Secretary of State should be taken away from Indian students of engineering in England. Indeed, "The Indiaman" views with strong disfavour the going to England of Indian students. "The Indiaman," we note with amusement, is seriously troubled about the future of the rejected Indian candidates, and in its self-assumed role of "candid friend," proceeds to tell them various unpleasant things. Among these there is one particularly offensive remark. Referring to Indian candidates at Home, the paper observes:—"Some of them are sons of subordinates; as such as they may be ambitious, but India offers annually for competition posts in the Provincial engineer service the emoluments and social status of which are far higher than those which their fathers have ever enjoyed." What on earth has a man's father's social status and emoluments got to do with the question of his own fitness to enjoy the emoluments of a higher sphere? How would some English candidates fare if they were forced to confine themselves to "the emoluments and social status" of their fathers? If the Government were to enforce rigorously the social test in recruiting for the Indian services, a considerable number of candidates would stand no chance at all.

GRIEVANCES IN S. AFRICA.

HONOURABLE ENDING OF LONG STRUGGLE.

BILL IN UNION HOUSE.

SECOND READING PASSED.

SUPPORT BY GENERALS SMUTS AND BOTHA.

UNION'S BARE DUTY.

NATAL MEMBERS' OPPOSITION.

The Union House of Assembly adopted the second reading of the Bill redressing certain grievances and removing certain disabilities of South African Indians, by 60 votes to 24.

The Bill which is based on the report of the Solomon Commission, granted free passage to the Indians willing to return to India and forego their rights of residence in South Africa.

A number of Natal members vehemently opposed the measure, principally on the ground of abolition of the £3 Tax.

General Smuts, who moved the second reading, paid a tribute to the assistance given by Sir Benjamin Robertson, who had thrown light on many points which would otherwise have been very difficult.

General Botha, replying to the criticism of Natal members, said that the difficulty was of Natal's own creation and South Africa's duty was to aim at peace and justice. The Indians were introduced by the wish of the people of Natal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 8.

In the Union House of Assembly to-day, General Smuts moved the second reading of his Bill making provision for the redress against certain grievances and the removal of certain disabilities of His Majesty's Indian subjects in the Union. General Smuts reviewed the Commission's report, the recommendations of which would be carried out, partly by legislation and partly through administration.

TRIBUTE TO SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

He paid a tribute to the assistance given by Sir Benjamin Robertson, who had thrown light on many points which would otherwise have been very difficult. Especially was this the case with reference to marriage, in connection with which, however, the Mohammedans were not yet satisfied, and he had promised to inquire into the precedent said to exist in Mauritius in connection with the Mohammedans, who were allowed to marry up to four wives

FREE PASSAGE TO INDIANS.

The Bill granted free passage to the Indians willing to return to India and to forego their rights of residence in South Africa. General Smuts mentioned that some Natal members had expressed difficulties on that subject. In conclusion, General Smuts urged the House, and especially the Natal members, to assist the passage of the Bill in the present session.

He regretted to see the matter arising in an acute form in another Dominion.

Colonel Sir Aubrey Wools-Sampson said that the Indian strike in Natal had been engineered for political purposes. The Government would be doing a very unwise thing to concede to the coloured men's demands made at the point of the bayonet. He feared that the concession on the £3 tax would induce a belief that the whites were unjust to the natives while they were just to the Indians.

Mr. Leuchars (Natal) asserted that the natives would regard the Bill as a sign of weakness. The precedent would be inevitably followed by the natives.

SOUTH AFRICA'S BARE DUTY.

Mr. Merriman announced that he would support the Bill although not from any love of Indian immigration. The Indians had been dragged into South Africa like the Chinese. They had been landed in defiance of the wishes of the people and the Bill was South Africa's bare duty. The House should do its best to aid the Imperial Government not to add fresh fuel to fire.

A number of Natal members vehemently opposed the measure, principally on the ground of abolition of the £3 tax.

DEMAND FOR A REFERENDUM.

Mr. Henwood (Natal), in expressing an opinion that the Bill solely affected Natal, moved an amendment that "this House is not prepared to deal with the legislation for the relief of the Indians until the subject matter of the Bill has been submitted to a referendum in Natal."

FEAR OF INDIANISING NATAL.

The opponents of the measure argued that the repeal of the tax would encourage Indian competition and eventually mean the Indianising of Natal. The tax operated in the direction of sending back the Indians to India. The bill would not help the Imperial Government but would be immediately followed by further demands on the part of the Indians.

Only one Natal member of the Assembly supported the Bill.

GENERAL BOTHA'S SUPPORT.

General Botha admitted the existence of an amazing prejudice but the difficulty was of Natal's own creation and South Africa's duty was to aim at peace and justice. He strongly urged that the native question was quite distinct from the Indian question and deprecated a confusion of the two. Mr. Henwood's amendment was impossible. The Indians were introduced by the wish of the majority of the people of Natal and the Government was now responsible to the whole Union. The Government must stand by the Bill and he appealed to the House for assistance.

A Hertzogite, Mr. Niekerk, moved the rejection of the Bill. He described the Indian leaders as dangerous agitators who should have been deported.

Mr. Boydell (Labour) moved the prohibition of further importation of indentured labourers into Natal and provision of inducements to the Indians at present in the Union to return to India.

HONOURABLE SOLUTION OF A LONG STRUGGLE.

General Smuts, replying, quoted the Indian press opinion that the Bill was an honourable solution of a long struggle. Refering to the demand for repatriation. General Smuts declared emphatically that the Government would do everything to get Natal out of the mire. It would go a long way to obtain repatriation, and if inducements were necessary, they would be forthcoming.

The amendments were rejected and the Bill was passed on the second reading by 60 votes to 24.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

Commenting on the Indian debate in the South African Parliament, the "Daily News" says that the attitude and the speeches of the Natal members of the Assembly explains the discontent of the long-suffering Indians in Natal. It is confident that the Union Government will be strong enough in the last resort, peremptorily to overrule the opposition of Natal.

"The Times" says that it does not doubt that the views of Mr. Merriman and General Botha will prevail, but it is essential that the people in the Motherland should appreciate the Overseas point of view with regard to the Asiatics.

LONDON, June 9.

The "Westminster Gazette" praises Mr. Smuts's speech and dwells on its "admirable tact and moderation," adding, "We are all grateful to General Botha and his Ministry for the Bill."

WHAT THE BILL DOES.

The Bill embodies the recommendations of the Commission appointed to enquire into the grievances of the South African Indians, which were as follows:—

1. Section 5 (g) of the Immigration Regulation Act of 1913, should be amended so as to bring the law into conformity with the practice of the Immigration Department which is to admit one wife and the minor children by her, of an Indian now entitled to reside in any province or who may in future be permitted to enter the Union, irrespective of the fact that his marriage to such wife may have been solemnised according to tenets that recognise polygamy or that she is one of the several wives married abroad, so long as she is the only wife in South Africa.

2. Instructions should be given to the Immigration officers to open registers in each province for the registration by Indians of such three or more years' residence in South Africa who have at present or have had in the past more than one wife living with them in South Africa, of the names of such wives who are to be free to travel to and from India with their minor children so long as the husband continues to reside in this country.

3. There should be legislation on the lines of Act XVI of 1860 of Cape Colony making provision for the appointment of marriage officers from amongst Indian priests of different denominations for the purpose of solemnising marriages in accordance with the respective religions of the parties.

4. There should be legislation for the validation by registration of the existing *de facto* monogamous marriages by which are understood the marriage of one man one woman under a system, which recognises the right of the husband to marry one or more other wives. Directions as to the mode of registration and particulars to be entered in the register might be given by regulations framed under the Statute.

5. Section 6 of Act XVII of 1895 of Natal which requires certain Indians to take year by year a pass or license to remain in the Colony and which provides for the payment of £3 a year for such license should be repealed.

6. The conditions under which identification certificates under the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, are issued, should be amended so as to provide that such certificates shall remain in force for a period of three years.

7. An interpreter should be attached to the office of the Immigration Department in Cape Town who should be a whole-time officer.

8. Application forms for permits, certificates, etc., from the Immigration Department should be filled in by a clerk in the office upon information supplied to him by the applicant if the latter so desires.

9. The practice at present existing in the Cape Town office of this Department of taking in certain cases the prints of all the fingers of both the hands instead of the thumbs only, should be discontinued.

10. The Resident Megistrate of a district in which there is no Immigration officer, should have authority to issue temporary permits to Indians residing in his district who desire to travel from the province in which they are living to another province of the Union.

11. The present fee of £1 for an identification certificate or a temporary permit should be materially reduced and no change should be made for any extension.

12. The present practice of the Immigration officer of one province of communication by telegraph with the Immigration officer of another province when an application is made by an Indian for a permit to travel from one province to another, should be discontinued.

13. Domiciled certificates which have been issued to Indians in Natal by the Immigration officers of that province and which bear the thumb impression of the holder of the permit, should be recognised as conclusive evidence of the right of the holder to enter the Union as soon as his identity has been established.

14. An arrangement should, if possible, be made with the Government of India for the holding of official enquiries by a Magistrate or other Government official in the case of women and children proceeding from India to join their husbands and fathers in South Africa. If on enquiry the official is satisfied that the woman and children are the wife and children of the man in South Africa whom they claim as their husband or father, a certificate should be given by him to that effect, and such certificate should be treated by the Immigration officers as conclusive evidence of the fact stated therein.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED IN NEW ZEALAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

A Wellington message to "The Times" says that Mr. Massey stated in reply to a deputation that he hoped to introduce at next session, legislation excluding the Indians from New Zealand.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

SETTLEMENT WITH CANADA PROCEEDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

A "Times" message from Ottawa says, that it is understood that Canada and China are negotiating for a settlement of the immigration question on lines similar to the agreement existing between Canada and Japan.

GREEK CHURCHES CLOSED.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.

Although yesterday was the feast of the Holy Trinity all the Greek churches were closed in pursuance of the decision of the Patriarchate. On a previous occasion such an action was taken. This was in 1890 when the churches were closed for three months.

Several Ambassadors have drawn attention of the Ministers to the serious situation of the Greeks in the Empire. They have received assurances that measures will be adopted to remedy the matter.

THE LOST LINER.

RAISING OF THE DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTREAL, June 9.

A diver has begun the preliminary work of raising the dead from the Empress of Ireland. The bodies are to be embalmed and taken to Quebec. A corps of undertakers is being employed by the Canadian Pacific Company.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE OFF N. NEW BRUNSWICK.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, June 9.

Forty fishing schooners have been wrecked in a sudden hurricane off Northern New Brunswick. Twenty lives were lost.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY'S MEETING.

PRESIDENT'S OPTIMISTIC REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 9.

At a general meeting of the Suez Canal Company the President gave an optimistic account of the Canal's prospects, which, he said, would be only slightly affected by the Panama Canal.

A dividend of 165 francs was declared.

M. Cremer, formerly the Dutch Minister of Colonies, has been elected a director in succession to M. Ruys Senaers.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

NOT ALARMED AT THREAT.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS AT STATE BALL.

A CHURCHYARD DESECRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

The militant suffragettes profess that they are not alarmed by the Government's threatened action against the funds of the Women's Social and Political Union. They declare that many of their subscribers are connected with Cabinet Ministers and that others have very influential relatives. They assert that the talk of an action has given impetus to the self-denial fund.

Although the guests at to-night's State Ball belong to the Royal circle, very elaborate precautions have been taken against a Suffragette disturbance. There will be a cordon of the police outside and detectives inside the buildings, and tickets will be inspected four times.

The Suffragettes have desecrated the churchyard at Bayne in Essex by chipping the marble tomb-stones. They also damaged the wall of the church. The vicar's wife had refused to attend the Suffragette meetings.

POLICE RAID (HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, June 9.

The police to-day raided the Suffragist temporary headquarters at Westminster and seized documents.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

SERIOUS NATURE OF CAPTAIN CHEAPE'S INJURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The doctor reports that only the cartilage of Captain Cheape's nose has been dislocated but the ball, not the mallet, cut a deep gash under the eye. It will be at least 24 hours before he will be able to see clearly.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL GAME VOLUNTARILY POSTPONED.

Owing to the injury to Captain Cheape, the first polo international has been postponed until the 13th instant. It is understood that the Americans voluntarily postponed the match.

LAWN TENNIS.

WORLD'S HARD-COURT CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 9.

The finals of the world's hard-court Lawn-tennis Championships at St. Cloud were won as follows:—

SINGLES:

Wilding beat Count Salm (Austria), 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Mademoiselle Lenglen (France) beat Madame Golding, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES:

Decugis and Germot (France) beat Gore and Kingscote (England), 6—1, 11—9, 8—6, 6—2.

Miss Ryan and Mademoiselle Lenglen beat Mesdemoiselles Amblard, 6—0, 6—0.

LONDON, June 9.

Mademoiselle Lenglen, who won the Ladies' Singles Lawn Tennis Championship at St. Cloud, is fifteen years old.

GERMAN ARMY SPORTS.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES WINS OFFICERS' CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 9.

At the Army sports held in the presence of the German Emperor and the Empress, Lieutenant Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia won the Officers' 4,000 metres cross-country race for the Emperor's trophy.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

RESULT OF KING EDWARD VII CUP COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The following is the result of the contest for the King Edward VII Cup for jumping at the International Horse Show at the Olympia:—

Russia	1
France	2
Belgium	3
England	4

The Cup is now Russia's property, having been won three times.

King George presented the cup and congratulated the winners.

CHINESE FINANCE.

A SUPPLEMENTARY LOAN.

FIVE-POWER GROUP OF BANKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 8.

The Minister of Finance to-day stated that the Five-Power Group of Bankers are discussing terms for a supplementary loan of £8,000,000 at five per cent. The terms will be generally similar to those of the Currency Reorganisation Loan. The object of the present loan is the repayment of short-term loans, of which approximately £2,500,000 has been contracted with foreign creditors and the balance with the Chinese. The loan is secured on the surplus revenue on salt which is coming in to an extent exceeding expectations.

OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF SZECHUAN.

TO BE DEVELOPED BY BRITISH CAPITAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Reuter learns that arrangements are being concluded between the Eastern Pioneer Company and two important British houses by which the resources of Szechuan will be developed by British capital. The group will have exclusive right of working in conjunction with the Chinese vast oil, mineral and industrial resources of Szechuan.

JAPANESE MINISTER MISSING.

FEARED CAPTURE BY REVOLUTIONARIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

A message to the "Daily Telegraph" from Mexico City states that the Japanese Minister and Attaché, who were returning from a visit to the cruiser Idzumo at Manzanillo, are missing. It is feared that they have been captured by the Revolutionaries at Sayula, where the railway is broken.

A telegram adds that the Mexican Government has made every effort to find them and has sent troops from Guadalajara, which are being reinforced by a flying column from the capital, but nothing has been heard of them.

SUSPENSION OF BLOCKADE ORDERED.

MEXICO CITY, June 8.

The Government ordered a suspension of the blockade at Tampico on receiving intimation that the mediators at Niagara are seeking to prevent the Antilla from landing munitions.

SHIPPING COMPETITION IN FAR EAST.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON June 9.

The Shipping Conference of British, German, French and Japanese to discuss the campaign to meet the competition of the Rickmers line in the Far East has been postponed.

DIRECT SERVICE TO NEW ZEALAND.

A Conference between the British and German shipowners concerned in the direct service between the Continent and New Zealand will be held in London shortly.

ELECTRIC TOWING LOCOMOTIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PANAMA, June 8.

The liner Alliance has traversed the Gatun Locks and tested the electric towing locomotives of the Canal without a hitch.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

General Bramwell Booth was received in audience at Buckingham Palace to-day in connection with the forthcoming Salvation Army Congress.

LONDON, June 9.

At the audience which the King granted to General Booth his Majesty said that he had always admired the self-sacrificing toil of the Salvationist officers. He gave the General a message for the Congress.

Owing to the death of Sir Stanley Ismay all the courts in the Central Provinces were closed on Tuesday.

THE DELHI TRANSFER

SPEECHES AT CALCUTTA DINNER.

CALCUTTA THE SYMBOL OF BRITISH RULE.

RISE OF STRONG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

Presiding at the Calcutta dinner Sir George Sutherland said that he considered that the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi was to be condemned. He declared that Delhi would only be a ceremonial capital. The Secretariats would be permanently at Simla and the Viceroy and the Council would be touring through India in the cold weather in order to be in touch with public opinion. In any case Calcutta which had advanced by leaps and bounds in the last decade must remain the symbol of British rule and enterprise in India.

PEOPLE DELIVERED FROM DRAB UNIFORMITY.

Sir Walter Lawrence said that he saw in the transfer the waning ascendency of the Government of India and the rise of really strong provincial governments, developing along their own proper and natural lines, in touch with the real requirements of the people and delivered from the drab uniformity which had hitherto been imposed on them. He did not believe that Calcutta would suffer materially from the transfer of the capital, since her growing prosperity was not dependent on the Government of India but on the enterprise of her citizens.

The Bishop of Calcutta said that commercial Englishmen supplied in the great and splendid task committed to Great Britain in India, those qualities of straight, honourable and just dealing, of which India stood sorely in need.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

EFFECT OF RECENT FAILURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The recent failures have cleared the air and it is not believed that the Stock Exchange will suffer appreciably.

THE BORDESLEY SEAT.

MR. KIPLING DECLINES TO CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Mr. Kipling has declined to contest Bordesley.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A QUIET MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 10.

The Commons met again to-day. The proceedings were the quietest for weeks and the routine was not marked by any contention. It is not anticipated that there will be any excitement until the Home Rule Bill is introduced in the Lords.

FRENCH CABINET FORMED.

RADICAL AND SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 9.

M. Ribot has accepted the task of forming a new French Cabinet.

It is understood that M Ribot has secured the co-operation of M. Bourgeois as the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of M. Delcasse as the Minister of Marine.

THE NEW CABINET.

LONDON, June 9.

M. Ribot has completed a new French Ministry. M. Bourgeois is Foreign Minister, M. Moulens, War Minister, M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine and M. Chautemps, Minister for the Colonies.

The Radicals and Socialists have held a meeting and passed a resolution against the new Ministry.

On the recommendation of the United Provinces Government, the Government of India have sanctioned the award of a State technical scholarship of £150 per annum, tenable for two years, to Mr. Bashir-ud-din Ahmad, Daraganj, Allahabad, to enable him to pursue a course of study in Sanitary and Municipal Engineering in England or elsewhere abroad.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

CULTIVATION OF TEA AND CAMPHOR.

SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 9.

The first business taken up by the Economic Conference to-day was the programme of arrangements for the next official year.

After that Mr. Srinivasa Row, a planter from Kadur, moved that the Jagar valley be explored with a view to encourage cultivation of tea, camphor, etc.

The president thought it was a fit matter to be refered to the Mahnad Improvement Committee for report and this suggestion was accepted.

Mr. Rao was also responsible for a proposal to depute a Government officer or private gentleman to Java to study sugar, paddy and cocoanut cultivation.

Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty who supported the motion, remarked that Java sugar had some time since ousted the Mysore product.

Dr. Coleman, Messrs. Chatterton and Krumbgiel opposed the proposal which was carried by 14 votes to 9.

FUEL PLANTATIONS.

After the agricultural committee's budget had been accepted Mr. Chatterton proposed that steps be taken to modify the revenue rules in such way as to encourage the planting of timber and fuel trees, that loans be granted for the purpose., and that as an experiment selected municipalities be authorised to acquire lands for fuel plantations on the German system. The matter was referred to the agricultural committee for report.

INDUSTRIAL SUBURBS.

Mr. Chatterton also moved that as factories are likely to extend in the larger industrial centres of the state, this Conference would strongly recommend the preparation of a scheme for an industrial suburb to each of these towns and that provision be made for railway sidings.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty remarked that the proposal was a very wise one. He spoke from his experience of the promiscuous way in which tanneries and other factories have been located to the windward of Bangalore City. The proposition was carried unanimously.

NEW METER GAUGE RAILWAY.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar moved that the Government be requested to undertake the construction of a meter gauge railway between Kadur and Chikmaglur, the proposal was accepted immediately and it was understood that attention would be given to such a scheme from the state funds, as soon as the establishment is available.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Other resolutions passed during the afternoon were as follows:—

(1) That the industrial committee promote industrial co-operation by employing a suitable agency of at least three lecturers for improving the handloom weaving, brass work, cotton ginning, and other industries co-operative lines

(2) That an enquiry be made as to the amount of electric power available for industrial uses in Bangalore and Mysore, and that electrical energy be made available to the consumers at rates slightly less than its cost of production by other means.

The Chief Electrical Engineer advised the conference that except as to the Kolar gold fields the consumption of power at Bangalore and Mysore was not on a self-supporting scale.

The industries and commerce budget was then passed after some discussion and after the election of committees for each branch of the conference work was concluded.

Dr. Smeeth, the State Geologist, spoke on the ore deposite of Mysore before the sitting concluded for the day.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Two matters dispsed of before the conference rose for the day were, a decision to publish a fortnightly journal in English and Kannada, devoted to the activities of the Economic Conference and to form a central committee of co-operation with the chairman, secretary and staff at a cost of Rs. 25.000 per annum with the object of developing the co-operative movement. The session closes to-morrow morning.

A GAMBLING TRANSACTION.

"BHITAR BAZAR" CONTRACTS NOT RECOVERABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Mr. Justice Chitty dispossed of a suit brought by Ram Chunder and another against Koramull to recover 55.000 as damages for alleged breach of contract in respect of the delivery of 250 bales of jute.

The contract in the suit, said his Lordship, was what was known as a "Bhitar Bazar" contract and the parties concerned did not deal at all with any bales of jute.

It was simply a gambling tranaction on the part of the plaintiffs and defendant.

His Lordship therefore declined to grant the plaintiffs any relief.

"It is not possible" said his Lordship, "to prevent people from gambling, but at any rate they will not be permitted to make use of a contract to enable them to recover gambling debts. The suit is dismissed but under the circumstances it will be dismissed without costs."

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

NON-ADMISSIBILITY OF STATEMENTS TO POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 9.

At the commencement of to-day's proceedings in the conspiracy case, Raghunath Sahai reopened the argument which was postponed from yesterday regarding the admissibility of the search list of Abad Behari's effects. The list was signed by Abad Behari and Ram Lal after each of these accused had been asked to select his own belonging and has actually done so.

Council said that the selection of their effects and the signing of the search list by the two accused amounted to an acknowledgment that they were responsible for the articles seized and as such the evidence amounted to a confession to the police under Section 162, Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Ross Alston, in reply, cited the Punjab Chief Court judgment of the 4th January last in a murder case in which many accused were told by the police to select their own belongings from a number of exhibits. One accused claimed an axe which was subsequently proved to be the weapon with which the murder was committed. The Chief Court held that the fact of the selection by the accused of the axe was admissible as evidence and convicted him.

The Court held that all statements made by the accused to the police cannot be admited as evidence.

Mr. Petrie continued to describe the Delhi house searches. His evidence was similar to that fully reported in the preliminary enquiry. Messrs. S. K. Sen and Raghunath Sahai then cross-examined the witness. The former merely elicited the information that no complaint under Section 124 A (sedition) had been filed against Basanta Kumar Biswas. The latter Counsel had just commenced his cross-examination when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

BURIAL OF SILVESTER HORNE.

MEMORABLE SCENE IN HIS SHROPSHIRE HOME.

Silvester Horne was buried on May 15, in the hillside cemetery of Church Stretton—the little Shropshire town he loved and made his home, says the "Daily News." His grave is in the shadow of a splendid oak, from which a thrush sang loudly all the time that Principal Forsyth read the last lesson and said the final prayer. All round the place are steep green hills—Long Mynd, Caer Caradoc, and others.

The day and the place were very beautiful, and it was of their beauty that Dr. Forsyth spoke in the little Congregational church where the service was held.

"Let us be glad," he said. "It is a radiant day, and it is meet that it should be. We would not be glorifying God for the radiant life that has gone from us if we hung down our heads."

EVERYONE'S FRIEND.

About two hundred people filled the church, and more than as many waited outside. In a peculiar way Church Stretton was Mr. Horne's own place. He lived not far away as a boy, and a dozen years ago he built his house in the then dull village. Through his enthusiastic talk about it other people were attracted, till now a big community has settled in this rather unknown part of England.

The fact that he was a friend of everyone was very plain. The smith, whose hammer blows ring stirringly across the graveyard, ceased his work, and little business was done. A thousand people gathered round the cemetery gates for the last rites.

The congregation in the church consisted mainly of delegates from congregations, brotherhoods, Whitefield's, Mansfield College, and other bodies with which Mr. Horne was connected. Of his immediate relatives, besides his widow and their seven children, there were present: Mr Leonard and Mr. Fred Horne and their sister, Mrs. Hall, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. William and Mr. Edward Cozens-Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Pilkington, and Sir Henry and Lady Hepburn.

"IDEAL MARRIED LIFE."

The many wreaths placed in the church were evidence in plenty of Mr. Horne's abundant work and influence. They came from Sunday schools, churches, and brotherhoods, and there were several notable inscriptions. The Master of the Rolls wrote of "a son-in-law whose love never failed," and Mrs. Horne wrote, "In happy memory of 21 years' ideal married life and of the gentlest of husbands and fathers."

The Rev. Charter Piggott took the service and the address was given by Principal Forsyth, of Hackney College.

It was an easy thing, remarked Dr. Forsyth, to say that the loss of Silvester Horne was irreparable. He was a man whose quick spirit and eager life were a bond between nations, a link between the old world and the new: but now it was his higher worth to be a bond between this life and the next.

A PSALM OF TRUST.

"I am not here, however," the Principal proceeded, "to praise Silvester Horne. Of course, we have lost a valuable life, publicly and privately—a life that was of ceaseless labour and of ceaseless prayer. I am here to bid you, as he would have me do, rejoice in the life that was granted."

He quoted a poem that had been found among Mr. Horne's papers in his handwriting, but whether or not it was his own composition they had not yet been able to discover. It was headed. "A Psalm of Trust," and the last verse ran:

I know not what beyond may lie,
But look in humble faith
Into a larger life to die—
And find new birth in death.

Silvester Horne's quest had ended in conquest, he added, and they should be glad.

Immediately afterwards the coffin was carried by six men to the grave, which was lined with moss and flowers.

THE NEW CONSPIRACY ACT.

"GOWALAS" APPOINT THEIR OWN OFFICIALS OF JUSTICE.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION AND CONSPIRACY

At the High Court, Calcutta, before Jstices Sharf-ud-din and Teunon, Mr. Norton moved on behalf of Babuji Rant and nine others, convicted by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sitalmarhi of extortion and conspiracy and sentenced to six months' and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively under two charges.

Mr. Norton said it was a very singular case, in which ten men were alleged to have entered into a conspiracy to subvert the authority of Government The defence was that the petitioners, who are *gowalas* of Muzafferpur district, and their castmen decided to settle all their disputes, civil and criminal, by judges and magistrates appointed by them. Counsel submitted that this was regarded by the magistrate as an offence under the new Conspiracy Act, and if it was a right decision then in his (Mr. Norton's) opinion all the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, should be sent to prison for breach of the Act. On the 20th June, 1913, Thakuri Gowala lodged an information before the police that Mahanund Gowala and another had been threatening him and would assault him again. On the 23rd July Thakuri lodged another information, alleging that Babuji Rant and others, numbering 150, came to his house and represented to him that the *gowalas* had formed into an assembly for the purpose of settling all their disputes, that it was very wrong on the part of Thakuri to have gone to the police and asked their assistance in a dispute between him and Mahanund, and Thakuri was to pay Rs. 500 for not having submitted the dispute to a *punch* for settlement.

The police held an enquiry and submitted the following report:—"The *gowalas* have started a conference in which they have appointed chawkidars, constables, sub-inspectors, magistrates, judges, registrars—in brief every official amongst themselves They want that *gowalas* should not go out but other castes should go to buy things from them at their house. No case, whether civil or criminal, cognisable or non-cognisable should be brought to the notice of Government officials but should be decided by their so-called appointed officers."

The police in their report mentioned other instances in which fines had been realised from different people in the matter of settling disputes. On that report the petitioners were summoned for having committed extortion and after some witnesses had been examined the Superintendent of Police submitted a report to Mr. F. F. Lyall, District Magistrate of Muzafferpur who authorised the prosecution of the petitioners, under section 120 (b) of the Indian Penal Code (conspiracy) The Sub-Divisional Magistrate accordingly framed charges of extortion and conspiracy against the petitioners and eventually convicted all of them under both counts and sentenced them to six months' and three months' rigorous imprisonment, the sentences running consecutively.

On appeal the Sessions Judge upheld the conviction and sentences, but made the sentences run concurrently.

Counsel urged that there was no specific finding to show what part each of the petitioners took in the conspiracy and it was an unfair use of logic to use overt acts as evidence of conspiracy itself.

Teir Lordships sent for the record of the case and directed the petitioners to be released on bail.

ABSINTHE DRINKER'S DELUSIONS.

STORY OF WORTHLESS CHEQUES & PROPERTY THAT "GREW."

A man who, under the influence of absinthe, was stated to have thought that he was going to make his fortune quickly, and that if he crossed the road in anything but a motor-car he was losing time, the success of his plans being thus delayed was charged at London Sessions with obtaining credit to the extent of five guineas by fraud from the West End Automobile Club.

The man was Charles Willian Green, who was formerly an Assistant Commissioner in the Nigerian Police, says the "Daily News." He went to the company to hire a car and handed in a cheque on a piece of paper with a stamp on it. This cheque was returned marked "No account." Twenty-seven forms were said to have been dishonoured.

WORTHLESS CHEQUES.

A detective declared that it was a systematic case of cheque frauds. Accused had passed worthless cheques at the Windsor Castle Hotel, the Carlton, the Piccadilly Hotel, the Waldorf and Savoy, the Ritz, the Four Hundred Club, Murray's, the Cosmopolitan, Princess Hotel, Skindels' (Maidenhead), and the Hotel Metropole (Margate). The total amount of the cheques was £245, some of it had been repaid.

Mr. Martin O'Connor (for the defence) said accused had suffered from malarial fever and sunstroke in the tropics. He also had enteric in the South African war.

He had a little property in Nigeria, said counsel, and under the influence of absinthe which he took in large quantities, the property grew quickly in his imagination, and he thought it "up to him" to pay six guineas for a lunch at the Carlton, four people in the party being practically strangers.

He had the idea that he was going to make his fortune quickly out of the Nigerian scheme, and thought if he crossed the road in anything but a motorcar he was losing time and the success of his plans would be delayed. Most of the money had been repaid and the rest would be.

Prisoner said he was now a teetotaler, and Dr. Cohen said absinthe had the effect of causing persons who took much to believe that they had large fortunes.

Green was put back until next sessions.

SUIT FOR JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

WIFE'S PETITION DISMISSED.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod the suit of Mercy Eileen Gay v. Carl William Grant Gay was called on for hearing.

The petitioner in this case charged her husband with desertion about the month of February, 1913, while on a visit to Bangalore, and prayed for judicial separation, the custody of their children and alimony.

The petitioner stated that she was married to the respondent in February 1909 at St. Andrew's Church in Bombay. After her marriage the petitioner lived with her husband in Bombay, Bagalkote and Bangalore and they had three children born to them, two daughters and one son, of whom only the daughters are now alive. She also charged her husband with adultery with one Cissie Abraham and prayed for relief as above-mentioned.

The respondent denied all these allegations in his written statement.

Mr. Jehangir Vakil appeared for the petitioner,

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Vakil, on behalf of the petitioner, applied for an adjournment of the suit. He said that on the 27th of May the attorneys of the petitioner, Messrs. Payne and Co., received a letter from her, saying that she was urgently advised to go to England for a change. She could not possibly stay because of severe nervous breakdown and a passage was now offered to her. There was a short affidavit by Mr. Latty, a partner of Messrs. Payne and Co., bearing out the above statements.

Mr. Davar, for the respondent, opposed the application. He urged that all this touching story about sudden nervous breakdown was a pure fabrication. As a matter of fact the petitioner had been to the Court a day previous to amend her petition and inquiries at the hotel showed that she was perfectly gay and lively till the time she went away. There were 450 folios of evidence taken on commission and the petitioner realising that her position was perfectly hopeless, suddenly found a mythical aunt who offered her a passage to England.

His Lordship refused an adjournment and the petition was dismissed.

Mr. Vakil: What about costs, my Lord? Anyhow we are entitled to our costs. English law would apply to the present suit and according to that law we would be entitled to our costs as "necessaries."

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the respondent, urged that the question of costs would be a little difficult for immediate decision. He had authority to show that even according to English law the attroneys of a wife would be entitled to their costs only if they satisfied themselves before taking up the petition that it was a proper and bona-fide one and there were chances of its being successful. Here he could show that the matter was so obviously hopeless that it could not be said to be a bona-fide one.

His Lordship ruled that it would have to be decided first whether the petition was bona-fide or mala-fide before determining the question of costs.

DEFAMING A MAGISTRATE.

THREE MONTHS AND A FINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, June 9.

The additional District Magistrate to-day sentenced Ramchandra Shah to three months' simple imprisonment and two hundred rupees fine for defaming the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Munshiganj.

Shah had applied for the transfer of a certain case on the allegation that the Sub-Deputy Magistrate had accepted a consideration from the other side.

It was proved that the consideration had been refused and that the accused had caused it to be sent in the name of another party in order to obtain a transfer.

THE EX-MAHARAJA OF MANIPUR.

The present generation probably is not acquainted with the events which led to a dynastic change in the succession to the "gadi" of the Manipur State, says the "Bengalee." Lord Lansdowne's Government wanted, for reasons with which we are unacquainted, to deport the Senapate of the Manipur State. The device hit upon was to arrest him in open durbar. The information leaked out, and the plan had to be abandoned. The palace was attacked for the arrest of the Senapate and force was resisted by force. Some British officers lost their lives; the Maharaja was deposed and sent as a prisoner to the Andamans from where he has been transferred to Hazaribagh where he is now living under "surveillance." The Senapate and some of those who had taken part in the revolt were executed. The Maharaja Kulachandra Dhawaja was more or less a simple tool in the hands of the masterful Tikendrajit (the Senapate) who wielded the real power of the State. Weakness was his besetting sin. If he had been a stronger man no resistance would probably have been offered to the demand of the Government. As it was, he was carried away by his strong-minded half-brother the Senapate. The story is well-nigh forgotten. Manipur is now a tranquil and flourishing State, and a great Government may now forget and forgive and temper its severity with kindness and humanity. The deposed Maharaja Kulachandra is now an old man; in the decline of life awaiting death which would relieve him of his sufferings. He has submitted a memorial to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in which he prays that he may be permitted to reside either at Brindaban or Nadia. The Maharaja is a Vaishnava of Vaishnavas. To him Brindaban and Nadia are sacred places, associated with the reminiscences of the great Chaitanya, the divinely-inspired founder of his creed.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees was caused by the fire at Uraganjhat this morning.

The late Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, in accordance with his injunction to his sons was cremated with his favourite musical instruments.

The "Zemindar" security forfeiture appeal will be heard on the 12th instant before a Special Bench consisting of the Hon. Sir Alfred Kensington, Chief Judge, and Justices Johnstone and Rattigan of the Punjab Chief Court.

The engagement is announced of Philip Stuart, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of Lyallpur, son of Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. and Lady Stuart, to Dulcie Roberts, elder daughter of Charles Oman, F.B.A., Chichele Professor of Modern History, and Mrs. Oman, Frewin Hall, Oxford.

The report of Mr. J. Macneil, I.C.S., and Mr. Chimian Lal on the question of the emigration of indentured Indians to the Crown Colonies is about to be submitted to the Government of India. On completion of his special duty Mr. Macneil will revert to his appointment as Collector of Nasik.

Justices Woodroffe and Coxe yesterday set aside the decision of the Dacca District Judge, appointing the plaintiff a receiver of the Wakf property of which the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi and his brother had hitherto been mutwallis. The Collector of Mymensingh has been appointed receiver, pending the decision of the High Court appeals.

A Bangalore correspondent writes:—Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, Barrister-at-Law, has gone to Bombay to engage a counsel in connection with the appeal—before Mr. P. B. Warburton, I.C.S., Sessons Judge of the Civil and Military Station—of the Jaghirdar of Arni against his recent conviction by the District Magistrate of Bangalore on a charge of causing death by a rash and negligent act.

The "Statesman" announces that an important scheme for navigation of the Hooghly by night has to all intents and purposes been completed and that it is hoped it will be put into operation within the course of the next few weeks. The portion of the river which has been buoyed is a narrow cannel stretching from Saugor to Gillingham anchorage, a distance of about twenty miles. On either side huge steel buoys have been fixed. With the aid of these signals navigation of this dangerous part of the river may be accomplished quite as safely by night as by day.

A reference was made a few days ago to the Chief Court, Burma, by the Sessions Judge of Prome, regarding excessive fines, being inflicted on certain persons who witnessed a cock-fight on the road side at Paungde. The magistrate thought they were aiding and abetting because they got excited and applauded the game. The Sessions Judge considered that the fines of Rs. 20 on the principals and 10 each on the onlookers were excessive as there was no gambling and that it was held that persons who are mere spectators of a cock-fight on a road-side are not punishable. The Chief Court confirmed the Judge's views.

The "Paisa Akhbar" writes: A man named Birj Lal, resident of village Pitha, employed at Mandalay, who was suffering from cholera was taken for dead and his people buried him in the sand of a river. On the thirteenth day after his burial, when his relation were busy in performing he rites in connexion with his death and feeding Brahmins, Birj Lal made his appearance to the astonishment of all. He said that on regaining consciousness he tried to get up and the sand gave way. With difficulty he reached a village where he was cured in ten or twelve days, and had then been able to reach his house.

A few weeks ago a boy was carried away to the jungle in Burma and the two kidnappers wrote a letter threatening death if the police were informed, and demanding Rs. 500 ransom. The boy's mother took Rs. 99, went in search, and met the elder of the two men who took the money from her and sent her back for more. She then took Rs. 260 and gave it to the same man. He demanded more, and she begged and managed to get the price reduced to Rs. 400. She went back and returned with the balance Rs. 50, and on her giving him this, the boy was released. The men were subsequently captured and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, three months to be spent in solitary confinement, and a fine of Rs. 400 each or another year's rigorous.

The Calcutta Corporation, or rather the Estates and General Purposes Committee, have decided to encourage swimming among Indians. At the last meeting of the Committee it was recommended that 17½ cottas of land in Mirzapore Square be leased to the "Calcutta Swimming and Sports Association for 25 years on a nominal rent of Re. 1 per year, on condition that it be used for the purposes of a swimming bath to the satisfaction of the Corporation, who should reserve the right of taking over the land and structure without payment of compensation, for the purpose of conducting it, as a swimming bath at any time on six months' notice. The Association is said to be faced with the mathematical problem of fixing the membership subscription in order to assure payment of the rental as stipulated.

The same problem of improving the breed of local cattle occurs in every Indian province and some noteworthy particulars have been published of an attempt to solve it by the co-opertive credit system in the Central Provinces. A society for this enterprise has been started in Rajpur district. It leased 490 acres from Government, and commenced with a heard of 40 cows and one bull purchased for the society by the Agricultural Department. The share capital of the new society is Rs. 3,000 and the shares are Rs. 100 each. The cows are branded and remain the members' own property, while the bull belongs to the society, and the portion of working expenses debited to each member of the society is porportionate to the number of cows he keeps. The steps taken to establish a second society on th same lines as the first show how much satisfaction the first has given so far as progress has gone.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE DUST PROBLEM.

NEW TAR SPRAYER IN BOMBAY.

TRIAL RUN YESTERDAY.

In an effort to solve the dust problem the Bombay Corporation have got out a new tar sprayer, which was given a trial run yesterday on a piece of road opposite the Victoria Terminus.

This tar sprayer is for use while the road is being made. When the road has been dug up, the sprayer is run along over the rough stones and the tar is driven into them by air pressure, binding them together into one compact mass.

The machine is called the Aitken Tar Sprayer, and is mounted on a Clayton and Shuttleworth's three-ton engine. It was supplied to the Corporation by Messrs. Heatley and Gresham. The tank carries 400 gallons of tar, which is boiled up by steam pipes passing through the tank. The tar is then pumped into the receiver and sprayed on to the roads boiling hot by air at a pressure of 200 lbs., to the square inch. The air drives the tar right into the ground, and binds the granite together, the process being completed by rolling with a steam roller.

Of his apparatus the inventor, Mr. T. Aitken, M.I.C.E., of Glasgow, says:—

This Patent Spraying Apparatus can be attached to an ordinary horse watercart or a water-van drawn by a tractor. The best results, however, are obtained by using steam wagons which have a large tank capacity and ample power to drive the mechanism and ascend steep gradients. The surface treated may vary from 4½ ft. to 7 ft. in width at one operation, but 6ft., being generally a multiple of the total width of road, is more satisfactory. The apparatus has, besides the necessary arrangements for pumping air and tar, an air receiver fixed in an intermediate position—namely, between the tank containing the tar and the distributing pipe and spraying or atomising nozzles. This arrangement ensures *a regular and equal distribution of the tar*, at a constant high-pressure of over 200 lbs. per sq. inch during the whole operation. In the first instance, air is pumped into the receiver until the pressure gauge register fully 100 lbs., and this remains constant at all times. The air valve is then closed and tar is pumped into the receiver until a pressure of from 150 lbs. to 225 lbs. per sq. inch is reached, depending on the viscosity of the tar-compo and on the climatic conditions. The spraying apparatus is then ready for work, and when in operation the valve admitting the tar into the receiver is regulated according to the quantity sprayed on to the road. Only two men are required to manipulate the machine.

The method followed is to spray the metalling previous to rolling, in order to thoroughly cover all the surfaces of the road stones. By arranging the angle of the spraying nipples the tar-compo is forced by this system *under and aroundd the metalling*, imparting a film of the binder to all the road stones. Generally two to four turns of the spraying machine are sufficient for this purpose, when a small proportion of chippings are applied and the whole steam rolled. The surface of the road is then given a dressing of tar-compo, more chippings being applied to fill the interstices; the surface is then finally rolled so as to make the macadam homogeneous and impermeable.

The trial run yesterday was spoilt by some slight defect in the machinary, but it is believed that this can be easily remedied. It is believed that this can be easily remedied and that the apparatus and fulfil its purpose—to make roads that will be lasting and will be much less dusty than the roads of Bombay are to-day.

FISTICUFFS WITH A BEAR.

The "Statesman" prints the following letter verbatim as received from a correspondent at Nowagarh:—

"I shall feel greatly obliged if you be so good as to publish the following story in your esteemed paper. Rajkumer Rajkishore Singha, of Taluk Jamdiha, in the district of Manbhum, went out a hunting in a jungle, 14 miles from the south-west coast of river Damodar. Having finished his sports, while he was returning homewards, bagging an antelope, a bear and some hares, he suddenly encountered a ferocious bear, approaching at his express speed to the hunter, who when he was going to load his gun, to his horror found no cartridge in his pocket. In the meantime the bear began to tear his limbs with his fearful and sharpnailed claws, but the brave Rajkumer did not like to allow himself to be thus treated by the ainmal, caught hold of him and began to deal on his head with blows and fisticuffs in such a way that the bear at last yielded himself to the power of the assailant who still was belabouring him with his all might. There was a terrible fight between them. The uproar of the bear resounded the whole jungle to the disturbance of the happy quiet of it, but the bear got no help to save his own life. The Rajkumer, though severely injured by the bear, succeeded in killing him. Having killed the bear he fell in a swoon, while his attendants, who were at a distance following him, brought him to his senses and helped him to mount his horse. The animal was 6 feet in length. The Rajkumer has placed himself under the medical treatment of the Civil Surgeon at Purulia. We pray for his rapid recovery. The Rajkumer is his young age of 32 has a great liking for shikar, which brings him succes on time."

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SPECIE BANK.

A PLEADER'S SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA AND S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA v DAMODAR BALWANT JOSHI.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank against the defendant, a pleader of Thana, claiming from him a sum of Rs. 1,965 and also claiming to be indemnified by him against all liability in respect of 46 shares of the Indian Specie Bank.

The suit was first filed as a short cause, but owing to the defendant's having raised certain defences to the claim of the plaintiff, was transferred to the long cause list.

The plaint states that the plaintiff advanced to the defendant diverse sums of money, between 2nd August and 16th September, 1913, repayable on demand. As against this advance, the defendant mortgaged with the Bank shares of various joint stock companies. In respect of some of the shares which stood in the defendant's name, he delivered to the Bank blank transfer deeds signed by him. Those shares which did not stand in his name were transferred to the name of the second plaintiff (Mr. Pochkhanawalla, Manager of the Bank), for and on account of the first plaintiff. On the 4th March, 1913, the defendant passed a writing by which he gave a lien to the Bank on all his securities, mortgaged as stated above. The defendant also passed from time to time various promissory notes to the Bank in respect of the said advances. Among the shares so deposited with the Bank, were one share of the China Mills, one share of Messrs. Badham Pile & Co, two shares of the Indo-Malwa United Mills, and 46 shares of the Indian Specie Bank now in liquidation. Owing to the market rate of the said shares having gone down, the defendant was frequently called upon to pay margin money. The defendant having failed to do so, the plaintiff sold some of the shares and the sale proceeds were credited to the account of the defendant. Those shares which were sold by the Bank, were not allowed to be transferred to the names of the purchasers, on account of the defendants' objection to having them transferred to others. The Bank was, therefore, obliged to buy other such shares in the market for the said purchasers and they debited the defendant with the difference on such purchasers. The 46 shares of the Specie Bank were also transferred to the name of the second plaintiff by way of security for the above mentioned advances to the defendant. Those shares having now become worthless and the Bank in liquidation, the plaintiff apprehend that they would be called upon to pay Rs. 50 per share by the Liquidator of the Specie Bank. The accounts as made up on 26th January, 1914, show that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff Bank, in the sum of Rs. 1,965. Although frequently called upon to pay the above sum, the defendant has till now failed to do so. The plaintiffs, therefore, filed this suit claiming Rs. 1,965 from the defendant; they also claimed that the defendant was bound to indemnity the second plaintiff, (to whose name the Specie Bank shares were transferred) against all liability in respect of the Specie Bank shares.

In his written statement the defendant stated that those sums which were not covered by promissory notes were due on fixed loan account, payable after one year and the suit in respect of the said advances was premature. The plaintiffs had no right to ask for any indemnity from him on account of a call on the 46 shares of the Specie Bank. He and the plaintiffs had agreed that, whenever the margin money fell short of the original price, he was to be allowed an opportunity to make good the deficiency. The plaintiffs ought not to have sold those securities in contravention of the terms agreed upon between them. The sale of the securities was, therefore, illegal; and, being illegal, the plaintiff could not debit the defendant's accounts with any difference in the price of the shares. The defendant believed that most of the Specie Bank shares pledged by him to the plaintiff Bank, were already sold by them, and those that were mentioned in the plaint were not the identical shares which he pledged with the plaintiffs. The plaintiff's did not credit him with the sale proceeds of those shares. If they had done so, he would not be owing anything to them on the contrary a balance would be created in his favour. The defendant, therefore, claimed that the plaintiffs' suit should be dismissed with costs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar and Mr. S. S. Rangnekar appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla, the second plaintiff, and manager of the Central Bank, was called as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff. In his examination-in-chief he deposed to having lent diverse sums of money to the defendant on the security of certain shares, his having sold some shares in order to meet the deficiency in the margin money, and his having been obliged to buy other shares for the purchasers on account of the defendant's objection to the transfer of the shares to the purchasers' names. His evidence was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinsha and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Sabnis and Goregaonkar.

SHORT CAUSES.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod)

MATHURADAS GOCULDAS *v.* THE HON. ARTHUR HILL TREVOR.

This was a suit on a promissory note for Rs. 24,000 passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff

Mr. Binning appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Bapujee Tachkara said he was the business manager of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas. He produced the promissory note passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff dated 29th April, 1914.

Mr. Binning put in two letters from defendant to the plaintiff—one dated May 13th 1913, and another 12th November, 1914, acknowledging the debt.

A decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 24,693 was passed.

VALAVAHU, WIDOW, *v.* MESSRS. MANECK GANGAJAR AND ORS.

This was a claim for Rs. 2,127 for monies lent by the plaintiff to the defendant firm.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Desai for the second defendant.

Mr. Desai said that his client had filed his written statement. His defence was that the plaintiff had dealings with the firm till *Samvant*, 1968, when the firm was dissolved and a new one found which took over the outstandings and liabilities of the old firm with the consent of the plaintiff. His client was not a partner in the new firm.

Mr. Kanga: We do not know that the second defendant had retired. We had no notice of the same and the plaintiff denies that he consented to any arrangement that the outgoing partner was not to be liable. Liabilities were incurred two years before the alleged retirement of the second defendant. We are, however, prepared to do this. We will take a decree against all the defendants, but we will first proceed in execution against the firm. The execution of the decree against the second defendant may be stayed for a year.

This was agreed to by Mr. Desai on behalf of the second defendant.

Mr. Kanga then proved his case against the firm, and a decree as prayed for was passed in favour of the plaintiff.

ISHWARDAS ICHARAM MUSHRUWALA AND ORS., *v.* HARJIMAL AND SONS.

This was a suit for Rs. 11,951 due at the foot of Agency Account.

Mr. J. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jardine for the defendants.

At the outset Mr. Jardine said that the plaintiff could not go on with the suit as it had been compromised. He read a letter signed by Vithaldas Manjee, one of the plaintiffs, to the defendant firm saying "We have no further claim against you with regard to the forward business we did for you during the recent season, 1913-14, and all our disputes are hereby finally settled. We shall withdraw the case we have filed against you in the Bombay High Court unconditionally."

Mr. Campell, on behalf of the defendant, urged that the plaintiffs had compromised on the defendants passing two promissory notes for Rs. 5,000 each. But these notes when presented were dishonoured. The law was that promissory notes were only conditional payment, and if they were dishonoured the plaintiff was entitled to bring a suit on the original cause of action. He was entitled to bring evidence to show what the compromise was intended to be.

His Lordship: But you can still sue on the notes, and here is your own letter which says you are to withdraw the suit unconditionally. You can't give evidence to contradict your own letter.

Mr. Campbell: If your Lordship is satisfied on that I have nothing more to say.

The agreement was recorded under Ord. 23. Civil Procedure Code, and the suit dismissed.

MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN AND ANOTHER *v.* MAGHA DOODA.

This was a suit by the plaintiffs, the trustees of the Mogul Mosque at Babula Tank, against the defendant to whom a piece of land belonging to the mosque was rented for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said he was a trustee of the mosque. The piece of land was rented to the defendant on an annual rent of Rs. 1.450. At the date of filing the suit Rs. 2,450 was due from the defendant for arrears. Since then he had paid Rs. 200.

A decree for the plaintiffs as prayed for was passed.

MESSRS. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS *v* PINBA ALIAS KOREBAI, WIDOW.

This was a suit by a Solicitor's firm for costs incurred on behalf of the husband of the defendant.

Mr. Captain, who appeared for the defendant, said that the claim for Rs. 1,725 was not disputed. But the husband of the defendant had left only one property which was now in the course of being acquired by the Government, and the special Collector had not yet made the award.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs as prayed for.

APPELATE SIDE.

AN AHMEDABAD TEMPLE.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S ORDER ULTRA VIRES.

Before Justice Beman and Hayward.

NARANLAL NANUBHAI AND OTHERS, v. MANILAL RAVISHANKER AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The Appellants are the hereditary *Pujaris* of the *Kana Mukteshwar Mahadev's* Temple at Ahmedabad. In 1897 a suit had been brought by the present respondents against the appellants for proper administration of the temple and its property. In that suit, a scheme was framed by the District Court providing *inter alia* that the managers should keep regular accounts of the income of expenditure and produce those accounts within one month after the *Diwali* every year, and the accounts, should be examined by the auditor appointed by the Court at the expenses of the managers.

The decree also reserved the Court's power to make alterations in the scheme on the application of any person interested in the *Devasthan* in dispute.

The appellants presented the present application filing the accounts for the Samvent year 1967, and praying that an auditor might be appointed.

The District Judge appointed the auditor, and when the auditor made the report, he made certain observations on the margin of the report for the future guidance of the *Vahivatdass*, and directed the same to be communicated to them.

Subsequently notice was issued to the present respondents, who raised certain objections to the accounts, but which they ultimately withdrew.

The District Judge then passed an order directing that there ought to be an estimate prepared at the begining of each year as to the repairs, and that certain funds belonging to the temple should be deposited in the name of the Nazir.

The appellants appealed to the High Court, complaining that the District Judge was wrong in making some of the observations on the auditor's report, e.g. that repairs should be first defrayed out of the gross revenue and then out of the net income, a third portion again should be spent after repairs. The appellants also complained that the directors as to estimates and deposit of the funds in the name of the Nazir were not in accordance with the scheme as originally framed.

During the course of the arguments their Lordships raised the question whether an appeal would lie from the said order; and after some discussion, on the prayer of the appellants, they were allowed to convert their appeal into an application for the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court.

Their Lordships then set aside the said orders as *ultra vires*, holding that the District Judge had no jurisdiction to make the said remarks or give the directions referred to above, as they were not in accordance with the scheme, and the Court could not *suo motu* alter the scheme without any application having made to it for the purpose by some one interested in the *Devasthan*.

As the respondents had withdrawn their objections, the Court ordered their costs to be paid by the appellants.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared on behalf of the Appellants, and Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore for the respondents.

"BHAIROBA'S LAND IN DISPUTE.

Before Justices Beaman and Hayward.

KONDAJI MAHADU BHAGAT AND OTHERS, v. DADA RAMA BHAGAT AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. R. Datar, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who allowed the appeal and rejected the plaintiffs' claim with costs.

The plaintiff appellants sued to recover separate possesion by partition of their two-third share in certain lands, alleging that they were the ancestral property of themselves and the defendants, and were in their joint possession and enjoyment till March, 1909; that up till then they were waste and cattle of both grazed therein; that the grass was sold to others and its proceeds were divided between them after defraying the expenses of the god "Bhairoba" whose temple is situated therein. In 1909 the defendants foribly tilled the lands and sowed crops therein and excluded them from joint possession, and hence the suit.

The defendants contended that the lands in dispute were their own. The plaintiffs had no interest in and were never in possession of the lands at any time. The plaintiffs' allegation about the lands being kept joint was false.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

Mr. M. R. Jayker, with Mr. W. Pradhan, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Shingne for the respondents.

BARANAGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

FIND OF ARMS AND TOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

At the resumed hearing of the Baranagore Conspiracy Case, yesterday, before Mr. Panton, at Hastings House, Mr. Denham, of the Bengal Police, spoke to raiding the house in question on January 27. He described the finding of arms and tools and stated that after Harshanath was arrested, the police officers were left to watch the house and arrest all who attempted to enter. In this way they arrested Khagendranath Choudhury.

Mr. Todd, of Messrs. Rodda and Co., Gunmakers, deposed that the parts exhibited could be used as parts of firearms.

After further evidence the hearing was adjourned.

CHALK MISTAKEN FOR COCAINE.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The case in which cocaine was said to have been discovered in a toy horse and in which a European, named C. Burge, of 10 Middle Road, Entally, is charged, came on again at the Sealdah Police Court on Monday.

It was announced that what was alleged to be cocaine was discovered upon examination by the Chemical Examiner, to be nothing but plain powdered chalk. No cocaine was found in the phials, but there were traces in the washings.

The case was adjourned to the 11th instant further evidence at the Lail Bazar Police Court

ALLEGED CALCUTTA POLICE SUSPECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Mr. Swinhoe resumed the hearing of the case in which Khagendra Nath Das is charged with having no ostensible means of subsistence and with being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

A constable, of the Calcutta police, said that at the search of 4/3 Malanga Lane he saw Girin Babu throw a packet of papers through a window.) These were subsequently handed to Mr. Tegart. He also saw Sailendro in the house.

Bail was allowed in two sureties of Rs. 500 each and the case was adjourned.

THE SEVA SADAN HOME CLASSES.

PROF. TELANG ON LIFE AND EDUCATION.

A lecture on Life and Education by Professor Telang specially for the ladies of the Seva Sadan Home Classes took place at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Sunday last. There was a large attendance of ladies. Mrs. Lakshmibai Gadgil in opening the proceedings requested Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar who was kind enough to be present on the occasion, to speak to the ladies a few words in response to which Sir. Narayanrao remarked that in Europe and America the subject of the education of women was being preached in a new light All education must begin at home and must be introduced through mothers. We were in a very critical state at present. Unless, therefore, women were taught to take perfect care of children, all education would prove mischievous. We should try to make the best of our own things. He criticized the ways of some of the England returned young men who delighted in being every inch an Englishman. He further said that Western civilization had come to stay. We should, therefore, closely examine as to what could be assimilated from it, that was the problem to be solved. By quoting Bhavabhuti, he added that we ought to begin the study of the literature of the household if the high mark of the people was to be recognised from the songs and literature prevailing in the Society. He went on to state that the effect of Ramayan and Mahabharat stories very beautifully recited to him by the elderly ladies in his childhood was very striking which all his college education could not produce. And as a means of imparting this education to women, he believed that these Home Classes would do very useful work and to accord his support and sympathy with them he accepted Mr. Devadhar's invitation.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The lecture, Prof. Telang, then delivered his speech in the course of which he said that education was sometimes defined as "desire to acquire some power." Education made men and women self-confident. Women's prime function was to become a good mother. Here the term mother did not imply the state of matrimony but that every woman should cultivate the virtues of tenderness, love and service to others, which were the proud privileges of women. The chief object of education was to prepare such kind and unselfish hearts and it was the task of women of education to spread love, peace and contentment in a family. He then dwelt on sanitation about which he said that women understood the elements of sanitation in their own homes but never cared for the sanitation of the surroundings. He further said that women must see that pure air, pure food, and clean clothing were used. They must know sick nursing. School education alone could not lead to the enlargement of a girl's mind. Education should never be considered as a means of livelihood only—a fact to be impressed upon the mind of a girl as well as of a boy. He then emphasized that in order to make a child a good citizen, educated women must try to create the atmosphere of peace and love at home. Elders should never try to exercise unduly what they called their natural right over the young. So long as these things prevailed in a "Home" the atmosphere of gladness would never be created, in the absence of which a boy was never expected to be naturally inclined to select between good and bad. As regards religion he said one should have some firm grounding of religion. Regularity in observing certain useful and pleasant restrictions would surely be helpful to the teaching of morality.

GROWING POPULARITY OF HOME CLASSES.

After Mr. Telang had finished Mrs. Lakshmibai Gadgil, Joint Secretary of these classes, gave some information of the classes. The classes were opened on 26th January, 1914, with 5 students and so far about 65 ladies registered their names. The classes were specially started for married women. The hours of attendance were from 1-30 to 4-30 p.m. and the subjects taught were English, Marathi, sewing, cutting and singing and thus there were six classes teaching from Primer to English fourth reader other subjects (including religious reading) being commonly taught. The present number of women attending classes is about 25, but it was hoped that it would grow soon. The ages of students varied from 14 to 25 years. As regards funds the Seva Sadan contributed Rs. 50 per month for the classes and the fees etc., bought in Rs. 20/25 in addition. One harmonium was purchased out of funds specially collected amounting to Rs. 175. The Poor Women's Education Fund stood at Rs. 250, Mrs. Ramabai Pattani having contributed Rs. 100, and a sewing machine was purchased out of this. The classes were badly in want of one more harmonium and two sewing machines and friends would kindly lend their assistance.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., of the Servants of India Society, the Secretary of the Committee, in thanking the lecturer advised the ladies to make the best use of such classes. He also requested them to follow the valuable advice of Sir Narayanrao and Professor Telang and said that was the real way to express their thanks for the trouble they took. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting ended.

SCHOOL OF CALCUTTA MARWARIS.

NEW BUILDING OPENED BY LORD CARMICHAEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

In opening the Saraswati Vidyalaya yesterday Lord Carmichael congratulated the Marwaris of Calcutta on raising six lakhs of rupees by voluntary subscription to build the new school.

The Vidyalaya was started thirteen years ago and has now nine hundred scholars.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 8.

The Madras Government have decided to open a college for women in Madras from 1st July, the idea being mainly to enable women who are averse from moving about freely in public to prosecute their studies for university courses and be thus educated and trained as teachers.

BANK OF MADRAS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 9.

The interest of the Bank of Madras has been reduced by 1 per cent. The present rate is 5 per cent.

THE LEACHWEB

WATERPROOF,

THE FINEST IN INDIA,

HAS ARRIVED.

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The WEST END
Lens Shape
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COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

15''' small size.

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.
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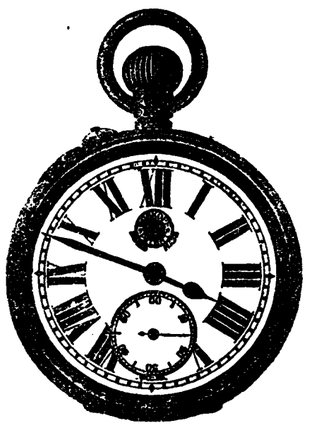

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SIR E. CARSON ON THE AMENDING BILL.

A WELCOME MEASURE.

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

Sir Edward Carson on May 15 addressed a crowded meeting in the St. James's Theatre, London, arranged by the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League. Miss Balfour, as the president of the Executive Committee, occupied the chair, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir Edward Carson, who had an enthusiastic reception, said: I do not think you have given me a bad reception for a rebel. (Laughter and cheers.) Your motto as I recollect it, is "Imperium, et Libertas." that is our motto in Ulster, and I might well claim in your presence that

Against my King I do not fight,
But for my King and my kingdom's right.

Proceeding to move a resolution expressing emphatic condemnation of the Government's Irish policy, he said they were that day to have in the House of Commons the final reading of what was euphemistically called a bill for the better government of Ireland. He should go down to that farce when he had left that theatre. (Laughter.) He called it a farce, because they had an Act of Parliament which said they might discuss as much as they liked, but to alter anything after the discussion would be against the law (laughter) but he would go down there, no doubt, to an audience who were gloating over the first fruits of that blessed bill, and who would be encouraging their Nationalist allies and licking their lips because those Nationalist allies had within the last few days aided them in robbing a few rectors and curates in the poor Church in Wales. No doubt in return for those lollipops they would find the Nonconformists of England and of the House of Commons, or those of them who preferred politics to conscience, ready to hand over Ulster and all the rest of it to their bitterest enemies and the enemies of this country. (Shame.)

In coming to the crisis at the present time no one in his position could speak without a grave and deep sense of responsibility. He loved his country, and he did not think that he would be suspected of any separatist tendency when he said "God save Ireland"—Ireland, the pawn in politics of the Liberal party, the bartered article of exchange between the votes of the Nonconformists and of the Irish Nationalists, the football and the play-toy of those unrighteous politicians who put politics and political party before national interests and who preferred for the sake of a few years' additional office and emoluments to barter away the sacred honour and trust of England, which told them, "If you uphold our flag in Ireland, we will stick to you." Now they were told to march out as beaten men and trail the flag behind them.

TWO HOSTILE ARMIES.

And what, asked Sir Edward, is Ireland to-day? Two hostile camps. I read from day to day of the Irish Volunteers who are being drilled and, they say, armed. Heaven knows I have no reason to find fault with that. Indeed, I am not sure I am not glad of it, because if once they leave their boycotting and murdering and firing into dwelling-houses and cattle driving and the horrible and detestable measures they have had in the past, it will be a manly course to come out in the open and take the field. After all, if a nation or a community is fit for self-government and a Parliament and an Executive, they ought to be fit to take up arms. Yes, but did you ever know a new Government started in any country, in any epoch in history, in which you had two armies with absolutely opposite ideals, and you told them that you gave them a new Government in the interests of peace?

I am not sorry for the drilling of those who are opposed to us in Ireland. I certainly have no right to complain of it, for I started that with my own friends. (Laughter and cheers.) I was told at the time that I was looking for revolution two and a half or three years ahead. I am very glad I did not mind that criticism. We are quite ready, and we mean to go on. But I say this: If you want an argument against Home Rule to which there is no answer, it is that there are two hostile armies of the inhabitants of Ireland at the present moment, each with different ideals, and for any Government under these circumstances to break up the Union with this kingdom which deals out equal justice to both sides, is not the act of a statesman, but is the act either of hypocrites or cowards and barterers of votes or of lunatics. (Cheers.)

Sir Edward went on to say that Mr. Balfour had proved up to the hilt his charge against Mr. Winston Churchill of being an *agent provocateur*, and declared that it was "those brave generals of the Curragh who saved not only us, but the United Kingdom and the Empire" in the recent crisis. Owing to the conduct of the Government in relation to that plot the men of Ulster had lost all confidence and all belief in the honour of the men who were at the head of affairs, and what had added to that lack of confidence was the way in which the Government tried to brazen it out. As a lawyer he would like to have Mr. Winston Churchill in the witness-wox. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") He would like to ask him what were his conversations at luncheon with Sir Arthur Paget. The face was the face of Sir Arthur Paget, but the voice was the voice of Winston. For the Government to ask the King to give his assent to the bill under the Parliament Act without a mandate from the country would be not only an outrage upon constitutional government, but it would be an outrage upon the King.

THE AMENDING BILL.

Speaking of the amending bill, Sir Edward Carson said: I should have welcomed an amending bill if I thought the Government were serious. We do not want civil war. Heaven knows I do not. I do not think I am less courageous than other people, but I never wake in the morning without thinking of the horror of it and of the men who have become hardened in the idea and who would almost in their heart and soul welcome it as a sort of relief from the terrible tension they have been going through. For my own part I would welcome anything that would put a stop to it. I could only say for my part that after the way we have been treated, and are being treated, I have become sceptical of the honesty of the Government in relation to any amending bill. (Hear, hear.) I will believe in it when I see it, and even then I shall not at all be led away into imagining that the Government mean to pass it. The whole atmosphere is surrounded with suspicion.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Meanwhile, all I can say is—carry on the fight to the very finish; be prepared for everything, as we are prepared—even for the worst. I say to you, on behalf of these Ulstermen, that they are sick and tired of being threatened for the last thirty years. They were put there to maintain their connection with you. They have done it honourably, and will do it even at the cannon's mouth. (Loud cheers.) Let us have no paltering with this subject. We are going now to finish it once and for all. If we go down, well, let us go down. Freedom we love and freedom we cherish, and freedom is the same thing to us as it is to you. (Cheers.) We are going to see this thing through now, and we are going to be threatened no longer. The Government is the Government of war and we are the party of peace, because if you leave us alone it is all we ask; but we are not the party of please at any price because we are determined, as you are, to maintain our honour and our inheritance to the end. When this matter is finished, I have no hesitation in believing that whatever else is written of us it will be said that the Ulstermen loved their country and loved their King, and for their freedom they were ready to suffer. (Loud cheers.)

DRESS AT A DANCE.

DAMAGES FOR VULGAR LIBEL ON A LADY.

In the King's Bench Division on May 20, before Mr. Justice Atkin and a special jury, Miss Violet Schmitz, a young lady residing with her parents at Brighton, sued Bowerman's Press (Limited), printers and publishers of a publication called "Modern Life," to recover damages for an alleged libel. The defendants did not appear.

Mr. A. Neilson, counsel for the plaintiff, said that the libel complained of was contained in the issue of "Modern Life" on November 15 last. There was no appearance by the defendants, who were the printers and publishers of the journal, which was one of those ephemeral publications which contained garbage that appealed to a certain section of the public. The libel complained of was vulgar and brutal beyond belief. He did not know who were the responsible persons connected with the paper, and the shadow of the horsewhip or an Old Bailey prosecution might have influenced their anonymity.

Miss Schmitz was a young lady not 21, and at the time of the publication of the libel resided at the Old Manor House, Hove. She entered into the social life of Brighton, and was a member of the committee of a small dancing set known as the Friday Club. It was in respect of one of these dances that the libel was published. Under the headings: "Other People's Indiscretion" and "What Rumour Says," there appeared:—

A wild sensation was caused on Friday night at a dance given by the smart little Brighton dance club known as the "Friday Club," which holds assemblies at the Old Ship rooms, by the appearance of one of the lady patrons, Miss Violet Schmitz, of the Hove Manor House. (We give her name as the lady has evidently no objection to advertisement.) She wore a dress which, though doubtless "ledernier cri," seemed more suitable for the Moulin Rouge or the Bal Bullier than for comparatively sedate Brighton, of the thinnest crepe de Chine, a delicate pink in colour, and its transparency left very little to the imagination of the onlooker. It was a bit of a "scream," as the Yankees say, and many of the more modestly minded guests literally held their breath.

The paragraph also referred to "the long slits up the side which showed a pair of silk stockings and the lace of the frills of some nether garment." These statements were absolutely incorrect, and Miss Schmitz was entitled to substantial damages for the wrong which she had suffered.

Miss Schmitz, in her evidence, said that the statements in the libel were absolutely false. The dress was made by her usual dressmaker, under the superintendence of her mother.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, accordingly, and assessed the damages at £500.

Judgment for the plaintiff accordingly with costs.

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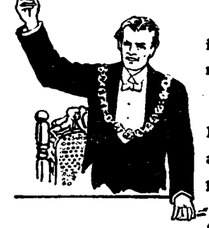

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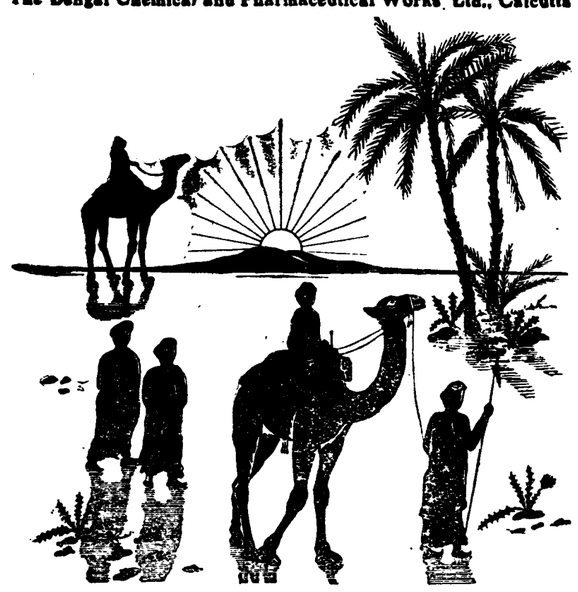

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INDIAN ARMY SCANDAL.

How a Cavalry Officer was forced to resign.

A "FAMILY CLIQUE."

"Truth" publishes an amazing story of a cavalry officer of the Indian Army being forced to resign his commission, by unjustified confidential reports made by his superiors, after he had been reported fit to command his regiment and actually had held the command creditably for six months. The details of the story, if true, reveal a system of favouritism and injustice connived at by the supineness of the highest authorities, which demands strict investigation.

Once again it is my unpleasant duty to bring to public notice a case in which an officer of the Indian Army has been grossly wronged by his official superiors, with the connivance of the Government. The case is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Herbert Southey, an Indian cavalry officer, who was lately forced into resigning his commission with a consequent loss of pension amounting to some £200 or more a year. Lieutenant-Colonel Southey joined the Army on February 5, 1887, and was finally dismissed—no other word is applicable—on April 1, 1914, after putting in more than twenty-seven years' full-pay service. During all these years, until March, 1912, he was well reported on by his seniors, save only on two occasions—once in 1898, when he was a young captain, and once again in 1908, when he was a major—but on both these occasions nothing was said which is not often said—I am afraid much too often—by reporting officers when writing about their subordinates, and in any case there was nothing in the reports which would justify disciplinary treatment, or even more than a passing warning to be more careful for the future. In 1909-10 his commanding officer in the 35th Scinde Horse, Colonel F. W. G. Wadeson, reported on him as follows:—"He has some power of initiation, rides well, is even-tempered, tactful, energetic, self-reliant, reliable, a good shot, and interests himself in the shooting of the regiment." The Brigadier-General Angelo, endorsed this report with the remark, "Fit for promotion." The report then went up to Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Northern Army, who remarked as follows:—"An officer of average ability, even-tempered. Fit for second-in-command."

ANNUAL REVIEW REPORT.

In May, 1911, Colonel Wadeson left the 35th Scinde Horse, handing over the temporary command to Lieutenant-Colonel Southey, who commanded the regiment for eight months, till January 1, 1912, when Colonel G. de S. Barrow, who was brought in as commandant from the 4th Cavalry Regiment, arrived to take over his duties as C. O. In December, 1911, Lieutenant-General Sir John Nixon, a distinguished cavalry officer, inspected the regiment, and reported on Lieutenant-Colonel Southey as being "fit to command a regiment, judging from what I know of him, especially when in command for the last six months of 1911." On February 1,1912, when Colonel Barrow had been only a month with the regiment, the annual review report was submitted to the Commander-in-Chief through Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the brigade; Lieutenant-General Nixon, the divisional commander, and General Willcocks, who commanded the Northern Army, all of whom reported in highly favourable terms of the regiment, and of the improvement made in its training during 1911. When Sir O'Moore Creagh received this report he endorsed it with the words, "A satisfactory report."

On the above evidence, and from what I have heard from others, for I have never met Lieutenant-Colonel Southey, and don't know him from Adam. Without being an Admirable Crichton, he may certainly be described as a good all-round average cavalry officer, who has done quite creditably when tried, has plenty of latent mettle in his character, and is popular with his native officers and men. So far, so good. Now comes the scandal.

A JESUITICAL DOCUMENT.

On March 14, 1912, Colonel Barrow, who had then been only two months in command of the regiment, submitted a special confidential report on Major Southey, as he then was, which opened with the following words:—

> I have only known Major Southey for two months, during which period he has carried out the duties of second-in-command to my satisfaction, and has afforded me loyal support.
>
> In that case it was to be supposed that Colonel Barrow would recommend Major Southey to continue the duties which he had already carried out to his commanding officer's satisfaction. But evidently the Colonel did not want Major Southey as his second-in-command, however satisfactory his conduct might have been, so brushing aside facts, which he could not deny without being pulled up by Major Southey, he went on in his report to damn his subordinate, not by facts, but by opinions, based on nothing more than two months' knowledge of an officer who had done everything to his satisfaction and had previously earned satisfactory opinions from every officer who had reported on him. These were his words:—
>
> The impression I have formed of him is that he has taken his profession too light-heartedly in the past, with the result that he has not acquired the knowledge requisite for the training of troops in the field equal to present-day demands; in administrative matters he is inclined to leave too much to subordinates, and he is possessed by that most fatal of all evils—viz., the belief that everything is perfect and that nothing remains to be done. In short, his standard is not sufficiently high. For these reasons I am unable to say that I consider Major Southey is fitted for the post of second-in-command.

This Jesuitical and contradictory document speaks for itself. No one fit to be entrusted with the handling of a confidential report could fail to see through it. Here is an officer who has been reported upon favourably again and again in the usual course, has been pronounced fit for promotion, fit for second-in-command, and fit to command a regiment, and has commanded the regiment for eight months with the approval of the inspecting officers. A new C. O. takes the regiment over, and at the end of two months, while admitting that the man has discharged his duties as second-in-command to his satisfaction, proceeds to record vague "impressions" formed in these few weeks, and on the strength of them pronounces the officer unfit to be second-in-command. Now see the effect of this preposterous report. It went in the first instance to Brigadier-General J. G. Turner, commanding the Risalpur Cavalry Brigade. Instead of being instantly returned to Colonel Barrow with a strong reproof, as ought to have been done—the more so as Major Southey had never been informed of its contents—General Turner, who happened to be an old messmate of Colonel Barrow in the 4th Cavalry, only played up to the Commanding Officer to the best of his ability. This is what General Turner wrote:—

> The opinion I formed of Major Southey is that he is an officer of very genial temperament, who does not take life very seriously himself and who should not always be taken seriously. I have not seen a great deal of him, but I know Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow very well, and his judgment confirms the opinion I had formed.

A SUDDEN SUMMERSAULT.

After inspecting the regiment two months prior to writing the above words General Turner reported it to be in a highly efficient state, "all branches of instruction and training being satisfactory," this efficiency being fairly due to Major Southey, who had commanded it for eight months previous to its inspection. How the General can justify this sudden somersault I leave him to settle with the new Commander-in-Chief when the time comes.

But a still more complete somersault was made by General Willcocks when the report reached him at Murree. Strange to relate, General Willcocks is the brother-in-law of Colonel Barrow. In 1909-10 he reported Major Southey as "fit for second-in-command," but when he received his brother-in-law's adverse report he changed his mind, and wrote as follows to the Commander-in-Chief:—"In 1909 I thought he might do for Second-in-Command. Since then I have not seen him in the field, but have met him on other occasions. I do not recommend him for Second-in-Command." What value can be attached to the report of a general who, without any facts to go on, expresses one opinion of an officer on one day and a different one on another, without giving any reason whatever for this *volte face*? There is, of course, only one answer to this question. The report is worthless, and would have been so regarded by any other Commander-in-Chief than Sir O'Moore Creagh, who being a weak man accepted the report, superseded Major Southey as Second-in-Command, and held in abeyance his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, which was due on February 5, 1913, pending receipt of a further report on his qualifications.

Incidentally, it is important to note that while this writing and reporting was going on the Willcocks-Turner-Barrow triumvirate had all the time a man up their sleeves, whom, for whatever reason, they wished to put into Lieutenant-Colonel Southey's shoes so soon as they could get rid of him. The man in question was Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. M. Shea, who was a squadron commander in the 15th Lancers, but who was by no means pleased when he got the order to join the 35th Scinde Horse, and has expressed himself to that effect. The order, however, was peremptory, and he had no alternative but to obey it.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Still, we are not at the end of this scandal. The 35th Scinde Horse went to Dera Ismail Khan in 1912, and came under General Younghusband's command. Knowing about the dead set made at him, and in order to secure him fair play, the General, with the Commander-in-Chief's sanction, attached Major Southey during the training season to the 45th Sikhs, and asked the Commanding Officer to report on his qualifications for promotion. The report was as follows:—

> I have found Major Southey keen to learn all the "ins and outs" of infantry work in the hills. He is active, and did not spare himself. From what I have seen of him I consider him a good average officer, fit for promotion to lieut.-colonel.

General Younghusband endorsed this report in the following minute:—

> In my opinion Major Southey is an officer of average merit and capacity, who should receive his Army promotion in due course in February next.

When this report reached the Commander-in-Chief he threw it aside, preferring the further reports which he had in the meantime received from Colonel Barrow who without informing Major Southey of what he had said of him, now reported him as being "mentally and physically indolent." In forwarding this report with his own, General Younghusband informed the Commander-in-Chief that he disagreed with Colonel Barrow, for he knew Major Southey to be "one of the best tennis players, cricketers, and golfers in the brigade, and a very good rifle shot." Sir O'Moore Creagh, however, stuck to his guns, and informed Major Southey through the G. O. C. Northern Army that "as those responsible for advising him were far from unanimous," he must either agree to retire voluntarily at the beginning of 1914, or be compulsorily drummed out of the Army. It was a case of Hobson's choice. With a pistol held at his head Major Southey was compelled to accept his fate.

It is to be hoped that the last has not been heard of this case. I understand that it has been, or will be, brought before Lord Crewe, who will thus have the first opportunity of correcting a gross misuse of official power, and ought to use it in a way which will check such abuses in future. For, apart from sympathy with the individual victim of injustice, it is not to the advantage of the Army or the nation that officers of tried and approved merit should be bundled out of the Service, without the slightest adequate cause shown, at the mere whim of a little clique of old mess-mates and family relatives.

A CHILD'S RIGHTS.

MR. SHAW ON MAKING HUMANITY DIVINE.

Children's Rights would be the best short title for the new work which Mr. George Bernard Shaw has published, says the "Daily News." Possibly overawed by its sheer bulk, the author has abandoned his accustomed term "preface," and presents it as a 40,000-word "Treatise on Parents and children," prefixed to Messrs. Constable's edition of his play "Misalliance." The volume also contains "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" and "Fanny's First Play," with a trifling preface of 10,000 words or so to the former.

There is more hard hitting in Children's Rights than in any other G.B.S. "preface," not even excepting the famous example "On Doctors."

What is a Child? Mr. Shaw asks in capital letters.

His answer is: "An experiment. A fresh attempt to produce the just man made perfect that is to make humanity divine." In another place he puts it thus: "The precise formula for the Superman, eidevant the Just Man Made Perfect has yet to be discovered. Until it is every birth is an experiment in the Great Research which is being conducted by the Life Force to discover that formula."

The great thing is not to vitiate the experiment by interfering with it. Yet,

> Whatever our theory or no theory may be, our practice is to treat the child as the property of its immediate physical parents, and to allow them to do what they like with it as far as it will let them. It has no rights and no liberties: in short, its condition is that which adults recognise as the most miserable and dangerous politically possible for themselves: namely, the condition for slavery.

ABSURDITIES OF PARENTS.

Above all, no parent must set himself up as a model for his child. "The parent who says to his child: 'I am one of the successes of the Almighty: therefore imitate me in every particular or will take the skin off your back' (a quite common attitude) is a much more absurd figure than the man who, with a pipe in his mouth, thrashes his boy for smoking. If you must hold yourself up to your children as an object-lesson (which is not at all necessary), hold yourself up as a warning and an example."

Many children can be, and many are, hopelessly warped and wasted by parents who are ignorant and silly enough to suppose that they know what a human being ought to be. . . . Every child has a right to its own bent. It has a right to be a Plymouth Brother though its parents be convinced atheists.

It seems that the central fact of the parents and children question "is simply that a child is a nuisance to a grown-up person." Indeed the nuisance becomes more and more intolerable as the grown-up person becomes more cultivated, more sensitive, and more deeply engaged in the highest methods of adult work."

NOISE AND HEALTH.

The child at play is noisy and ought to be noisy: Sir Isaac Newton at work is quiet and ought to be quiet.

That is why the family is (according to Mr Shaw) "a humbug."

Affection, as distinguished from simple kindliness, may or may not exist: when it does it either depends on qualities in the parties that would produce it equally if they were of no kin to one another, or it is a more or less morbid survival of the nursing passion; for affection between adults . . . . and creature so relatively selfish and cruel as children necessarily are without knowing it or meaning it, cannot be called natural: in fact, the evidence shows that it is easier to love the company of a dog than of a commonplace child between the age of six and the beginnings of controlled maturity.

Elaborating this theory, he remarks, a few pages later, that "the true cry of the kind mother after her little rosary of kisses is, 'Run away, darling.' It is nicer than, 'Hold your noise, you young devil; or it will be the worse for you; but fundamentally it means the same thing; that if you compel an adult and a child to live in one another's company, either the child or the adult will be miserable."

So, away with the family! And the school is no better.

At the Irish day school which Mr. Shaw attended in his youth he learnt nothing worth knowing, but was

> taught lying, dishonourable submission to tyranny, dirty stories, a blasphemous habit of treating love and maternity as obscene jokes, hopelessness, evasion, derision, cowardice, and all the blackguard's shifts by which the coward intimidates other cowards.

QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

Therefore the child of the future will be blessed with little home life and less schooling. It will "work more or less for its living from an early age." We have "no right to insist on educating (it)," so it will only be taught by compulsion a few definite, elementary things. "A man who is not free to risk his neck as an aviator or his soul as a heretic is not free at all; and the right to liberty begins not at the age of 21 years, but at the age of 21 seconds."

Of course, Mr Shaw admits that in the present state of society the full exercise by children of their rights is extremely difficult. He even sees the absurdity of certain tendencies already apparent:

> There is a movement for making our British children into priggish little barefooted vagabonds, all talking like that born fool, George Borrow, and supposed to be splendidly healthy because they would die if they slept in rooms with the windows shut, or perhaps even with a roof over their heads.

But such vagaries are, after all, better than "the social hopelessness that results from turning a nation of potential free men and free women into a nation of two-legged spoilt spaniels, with everything crushed out of their nature except dread of the whip."

Mr. Shaw is himself a married man with no family.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOY.

ICARUS IN THE NURSERY.

He is a new type, or rather he is the old boy who, a year or two ago, was wholly devoted to toy locomotives, but has now found another and loftier pursuit, writes a correspondent in "The Times." The elaborate model railway system, built up with patient care, as pocket-money and birthday gifts permitted, lies neglected in the box-room, for the former General Manager, a more fortunate young Icarus, has turned his thoughts skyward. Kites, too, once a fleeting joy, are now accounted poor and fettered things since the model aeroplane came to some perfection. Our dreams and our waking thoughts concern themselves entirely with the new power. We have grown very learned in technicalities, and panting Paterfamilias toils after the young idea in vain.

He does his best not to be left behind; he even reads, in secret, those fascinating journals of aircraft which now lie about the house to imperil the just clams of the Latin Grammar and Todhunter (or Todhunter's modern representative, for our son knows not the old paths and "does all that stuff by graphs now"); and the elder makes a shift to tell a fusilage from an elevator, and to distinguish between a bat-boat and a sea-plane. The boy's unconscious erudition was delightful; he had no suspicion that his easy mastery of detail brought home to five-and-forty the gulf which yawns between the old century and the new. Here was evidence of a vast progress, a new science, a fresh outlook, perhaps "a good opening for a young man" with a decided turn for mechanics. And all this wonderful development had been going on while an out-of-date parent was keeping his nose fast to musty folios. The true inwardness of the matter was hidden from his unprogressive mind. But the younger generation had knocked at the door with a vengeance.

HOMER AND VEDRINES.

The boy's knowledge had not come in a day, it had meant much patient study; and, as far as ignorance could judge, it was not superficial. There seemed to be nothing he did not know. Every type of machine and of appliance was recognized at once. Technical terms, with some droll mispronunciations, flowed from his lips as easily as honeyed speech from those of Nestor, the aged sweet-tongued chief of Pylos in the brave old tale of Ilium. By that story and the language in which it is written our young airman sets small store. He turns a cold eye upon it, and the other day hardly veiled his contempt when his father at breakfast became indecently excited over the newly-discovered Ode of Sappho. It is a sign of the times, and, well—all kinds are required to make a world. Likewise it is, at the present stage, healthy. Time enough for Homer and Sappho, if the versatile mood of boyhood changes, as change if may. Meanwhile, Vedrines's or White's latest record is the thing, and misguided parents do well to study those feats as aids to polite conversation.

Misguided parents aforesaid have their work cut out for them if they are to follow intelligently not only the achievements of heroes at Hendon, Juvisy, and Monaco, but also the even more vital experiments of the workshops at home. For those models, that soar so prettily above the Common, claim unremitting attention, if they are to be understood. Seven was the lucky number. "No. 7" flew, not far, but still it flew. Since then we have known no turning back. We are now at "15," a thing of worth and beauty, and are pushing on to new conquests. It would be a poor parent who did not share the joy of triumph and try, in his degree, to understand the mechanical subtleties that have led to results so desirable and delectable.

USES OF THE PARENT.

Very satisfactory is the growing mechanical dexterity of the maker. Elegance and finish are now added to mere efficiency. There is a bold and free sweep of outline in the planes, the "chamber" is delicately calculated; we are called upon to admire the exceeding beauty that resides in the "pitch" of the latest propeller. At such times it is well to give no half-hearted attention, but to be all agog for the sport.

Other tribute there is, and here the powers have important uses. A most ingratiating persuasion, used with the charming shyness (and slyness) of youth, represents the frequent dearth of material and tools, not without success. For the petitioner humbly showeth that it were folly to spoil the ship for the proverbial ha'porth of tar, which, being interpreted into terms of the new age, means piano wire (No. 18), silk, varnish, rubber, fusilage sticks, and a multitude of other accessories, more or less mysterious, all costing more than a halfpenny, but all essential to the happiness and progress of the complete model airman.

One sorrow there is that no largesse can cure. The most satisfactory model reproduces no type of real man-lifting machine. It is a design apart, something of a freak, and, however beautifully it may soar (we have just reported 1,000 yards perfect flight of No. 15), it lacks that verisimilitude which makes the quintessential joy of the model, be it aeroplane, yacht, or railway engine. But within its own sphere the model aeroplane is a thing of infinite variety, possessing its own technical nomenclature, its own highly specialized industry. Where the boy gets hold of all those trade catalogues that, on early mornings, litter his bed thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa, no mortal knoweth. There they are, however, and their contents all at his finger-ends.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

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We are invariably too busy but having accumulated a vast number of

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COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
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The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

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Who also glaze by Machinery.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

A practical impossibility
changed into
an actual performance
by means of

DUNLOPS

After crossing the Australian Continent on a Valveless colonial model, Mr. P. H. Dodson betook himself to South Africa and decided to take the car to Cape Point, over "roads" which, with gradients in some parts varying between 1 in 7-5 and 1 in 5-5, had never been conquered by an automobile. South African motorists vetoed the trip as a practical impossibility, and did their utmost to dissuade Mr. Dodson from making what they considered a foredoomed, futile effort; but he persisted and succeeded in his task. The Dunlop-tyred Valveless, after overcoming staggering obstacles, was driven to the door of the lighthouse on Cape Point and returned without injury. Recounting his adventures, on his return to this country, Mr. Dodson wrote to the Dunlop Rubber Co. :—

"I used nothing but your tyres on my trip of 2,000 miles across Australia, as well as on the South African trip, and during the whole of my journeys I never touched a single tyre for any cause whatever. When I sold the cars delivery was taken with the original tyres on them, and a remark made as to the wonderful condition they were in. The size of the tyres was 815 X 105, and the weight of the car complete was about 27½ cwts."

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Surgeon-Oculist, late **Clinical Assistant** at the Royal Westminster and other **Principal Eye Hospitals** of **London** and holding **Diplomas** from **London Eye Hospitals** and **Certificates** by the **Senior Ophthalmic Surgeons** and **Professors** of the **Hospital** testifying to his being **"a thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator.**

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CIGARS.
THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

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La Marca	,,	,,	,,	4	0	0
Noblesse Fino	,,	,,	,,	5	0	0
La Hidalga	,,	,,	,,	5	8	0
La Sirena	,,	,,	,,	6	12	0
Nuevo Victoria	,,	,,	,,	7	8	0
Tres Diosas (Twisters)	25	,,		3	8	0
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To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
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From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.

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189. A.

ENGLISH MADE CABIN TRUNKS

Strong Compressed Fibre, Covered with Stout Green Canvas—Hard Wood Bands with Brass Protector—

Two Strong Sliding Lever Locks—Inside Tray, Leather Bound, Solid Leather Handles.

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30 in. Rs. 44/- 33 in. Rs. 48/- 36 in. Rs. 54/

Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with Strong Brass Handle and Lock

Rs. 8/8.

DUNNETT & Co.,
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MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
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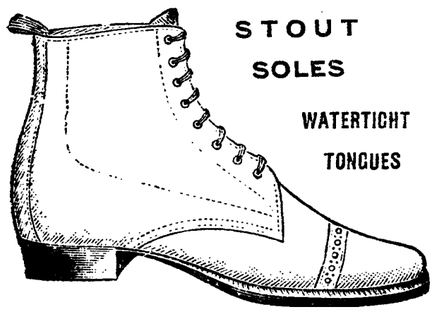

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It cures Head-aches, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Sprains, Stiff-joints and many other minor ailments. Thousands of bottles are sold every month. Money will be refunded if you are not satisfied. Price As. 8 only.

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of Hypophosphite of Lime

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FOR **CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION**

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DEPRESSED CLASSES.

REDEMPTION FROM DEBT.

MR. DEVADHAR'S PAREL SCHEME.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, M.A., of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, writes as follows:—

One of the main problems which are to be faced successfully for improving the economic condition of our backward brothers and raising their status is the chronic indebtedness of the bulk of the masses. To relieve them of this burden, and make them financially independent, "Co-operative Credit Societies" have been started in some parts of Bombay. The results have been so far very satisfactory and it is, therefore, proposed to extend their work whenever circumstances permit. With a view to achieve that object it is under contemplation to start one more similar institution at Paibhadevi, Parel, Bombay for redeeming 40 low class families residing in the Gujarati quarters there.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The following are details of their economic condition. Most of them belong to Gujarat proper and rest come from the Punjab. Nine of these families have been living in Bombay for a period extending from one to five years, 13 from 5 to ten years, 14 from ten to twenty years, three from 20 to 30 years, and only one for over a generation. Most of them are very steady in their service and have stuck to their employments except in cases when they were compelled to quit the mowing to transfer, sickness or some other justifiable cause. 37 are Municipal servants, (i.e., sweepers) one is a school master, one is a Railway servant and one is working in the mills. The standard of education is not of a very satisfactory character. Ten are also to read and write, 12 can sign their names only, while 18 are wholly illiterate; but of the literate ten, one has a fairly good education as he has studied upto the sixth standard.

They have not changed their residence ever since they arrived in Bombay. The total number of the members of those 40 families in 146; of these 57 are earning members. The total income of these families amounts to Rs. 775/- per month and is received as follows:—

23 of them earn between Rs. 10 and 15 per month.

3 of them earn between Rs. 10 and 20 per month.

10 of them earn between Rs. 20 and 30 per month.

5 of them earn between Rs. 30 and 40 per month.

1 of them earns between Rs. 40 to 50 per month.

Moreover, their total expenditure per month comes upto Rs. 453-8-0. The balance left is thus Rs. 321-8-0. The whole of it, however, has to go towards the part payment of the interest on debts as the rate of interest exceeds 75 per cent. that is one anna per rupee per month. Their mode of living is very economical and poor and that is why the average expenditure per month does not exceed Rs. 3/- per head; all the families are burdened with debt and stand urgently in need of financial assistance. They are indebted to the extent of Rs. 7,950/-, the average indebtedness being Rs. 200/-. The amount of debt varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 600/-. 15 are indebted to the extent ofsums varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100/-, 8 from Rs. 100 to 200/-, 14 from Rs. 200 to 300/- and three from Rs. 400 to 500/-. All are very frugal in their habits and are total abstainers. The value of the ornaments they possess amounts to Rs. 2,300/- *i.e.* 21 possess ornaments worth sums varying from Rs. 20 to 50, 5 from Rs. 50 to 100/-, 3 from Rs. 100 to 200/-, 2 from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300/- and nine have no ornaments at all; but most of these ornaments must have been pawned. They have no cash money in hand. 34 have got their huts in their native places, 2 of them having more than that and the rest having one each. 6 have no huts at all.

REDEEMING FEATURES

These details show the deplorable economic condition of those poor wage-earners. There are many redeeming fatures of course. As already noted the people are very frugal in their habits and are not given to drinking. Some of them are literate and the rest do not seem to have any hostile attitude towards education. They are devoted to their work and honest. It is only the financial difficulty under which they continuously labour which stands in the way of their social and moral amelioration. With a view to removing this evil it is proposed to start a Debt Redemption Society called the "Prabhadevi Co-operative Credit Society" on the lines of similar institutions started in Bombay by the members of the Servants of India Society. One is for sweepers, the second is for Mahars and a third is for the mill-hands where working has been declared by the Government Auditors as extremely satisfactory.

WANTED: PUBLIC HELP.

The money required is to be raised by loans by appealing to those enlightened and public-spirited gentlemen who take an interest in the uplift of the masses. Strict rules will be made for loans which will be given on the security of two substantial people or members of the Society in addition to a near relation of the borrower. Fixed deposits will be taken in for periods extending from one to three years. Fixed deposits for one year will be paid an interest at the rate of 7 per cent., for two years at the rate of 8 per cent. and for three years at the nate of 9 per cent. Depositors will not be allowed to take back their money before the promised period, but the Society retains to itself the the previlege of repaying th money before the fixed term if it finds it convenient so to do. The present debt of these poor labourers amounts to Rs.8,000 nearly, and at present they have to pay annually interest of Rs. 4,300 not in full satisfaction of the charges. According to the Co-operative Scheme they will have to pay an annual interest of nearly Rs. 1,400 and the rest of their savings which in all amount to Rs. 3,800 per annum will go towards the part payment of their Society's debt. Of course this is a rough calculation because necessary deductions in monthly interest caused by corresponding deductions in the principal debt are not made by an acurate mathematical calculation. It is, however, sufficient to show that in the course of three years the whole of the debt will be paid up with interest and the labourers will be financially independant and able to stand on their own feet. The rate of iterest charged to the members by the Society will be 1$\frac{3}{4}$ or one pice (quarter of an anna) per rupee per month.

RISKS MINIMISED.

The public need not be assured that so far as the present experience of similar societies goes the transactions involve very little risk whatsoever to the Society. Unforseen circumstances which are beyond human control, are of course not taken into account. But even then sufficient provision is made for meeting casualities which are very rare of course. Looking at things from an ordinary point of view however there are plenty of grounds for security of investment. The general moral character of the debtors is high. The wives generally promise to pay their husbands' debts. Their sense of honesty is very keen. Their earning capacity is constant. Loans are advanced on securing proper guarantees, and no borrowings are allowed from outside. Besides these, there is the Government audit and close supervision of the Board of Supervisors. The whole work of the Society is entrusted to a Managing Committee composed of honest and intelligent members. Besides this, there is a Board of supervision consisting of Mr. Amritlal Thakkur, Mr. K. M. Thakor, and myself, who completely control the affairs of the co-operative society. It is hoped under these circumstances, philanthropic gentlemen will be forthcoming to help in the work of redemption by making deposits of small or big sums. The investments, besides being profitable to the depositors, are to be utilised in the service of the poor and the needy to the improvement of whose lot there is no other way so far known than associated credit. Those who require any further information are requested to communicate directly me.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL AT NAVSARI.

The long-felt want of a hospital for the Parsi population of Navsari and surrounding villages was supplied only about a year ago by Dr. Sorab Patrawala, an energetic and leading medical practitioner of the town, and during its short existence the institution has proved its utility beyond expectations. With a bed for six patients the hospital was opened last year while there have been accommodated at present double the number of patients. It has now been proposed to add an up-to-date operating room to the hospital and to provide for an increased accommodation for which an appeal has been made to the community and to the trustees of the N. M. Wadia Trust Funds and it is hoped that it will meet with a generous response. The satisfaction the patients get in the institution is illustrated by the fact that one man, who was apparently poor and was treated in the hospital as such when he was an indoor patient, gave away Rs. 17,000, his life-long saving for the betterment of the institution. The Fund of the hospital has already reached nearly a lakh of rupees which include magnificent donations of Rs. 25,000 from Messrs. Dabu Brothers, and Rs. 20,000 from Mr. Edulji B. Mulla.

MURDER IN SALSETTE.

In October last a murder occurred at Utan, a village in Salsette, which has so far bacled the local police. The body of the victim, Jackin Fonseca, a builder of small country craft, was found one morning stretched across the metals of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, near the Bhynder Station, in a schockingly mutilated condition. There were thirty-six injuries on the body of the deceased and the signs that he had been brutally done to death were unmistakable.

The *post-mortem* examination by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, at Andheri, showed that the deceased died as the result of an assault on him.

The District Magistrate of Thana on the representation of the father of the deceased referred the case to the First Class Resident Magistrate at Bandra for preliminary inquiry. Three witnesses were recently examined, and the case was adjourned to Monday last for the doctor's evidence, but on this day the doctor did not appear.

His evidence is to be taken next Monday and the inquiry will be then adjourned to enable Mr. Clifford, the D. S. P., to make a full investigation into the case.

THE MONSOON FORECAST

A NON-COMMITTAL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The following is Dr. Gilbert Walker's summary of the conclusion in his monsoon forecast, issued to-day.

(a) Indications are conflicting, but it appears on the whole likely that the total monsoon rainfall of India will be somewhat less abundant than usual, at any rate in the earlier part of the season.

(b) There are indications of unsteadiness so that periods of abundance as well as of scanty rainfall are to be expected.

(c) Regarding geographical distribution of rainfall it seems that while local conditions are favourable for the Malabar coast they are somewhat unfavourble for the Punjab and United Provinces and to a very slight extent for Rajputana and Central India. These indications regarding distribution apply only to the first half of the monsoon period.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED AT THE NEXT MEETING.

There is a very heavy Agenda for the June meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which commences on Monday next. A number of resolutions will be moved amongst them being the following:—

By Mr. H. P. Mody:—

"That in view of the increasing number of motor transport cars playing in the City and the heavy wear and tear undergone by the roads in consequence, a committee to be named at the Meeting be appointed to consider the desirability of revising the rates of taxes in respect of such cars."

THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

By Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master:—

"That the present policy of having the wells in the City closed hermetically be temporarily suspended and a trap-door be allowed in each case, until such time as the City is provided with a constant supply of water, and with water cisterns in the different wards of the City."

LICENSING OF COTTON GODOWNS.

By Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether it would not be desirable to require premises used for storing cotton to be licensed, and, if so, to place before the Corporation proposals for the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to bring such premises within the purview of section 304 of the Act.

TRAGIC END TO HOLIDAY

WHOLE FAMILY SHOT.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Hull on May 16, when John Simpson Thompson, an accountant home from Africa on leave, shot his wife and two young children and attempted to take his own life, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

Thompson was formerly employed in the office of the city engineer of Hull, and left four years ago to take up the position of accountant to a gold mining company in West Africa. He has been spending a holiday here, and contemplated returning to West Africa on Tuesday, May 19. He is stated to have been passionately fond of his two children, Kenneth, aged 2$\frac{1}{2}$ years, and Donald, aged 11 months, and had lived on friendly terms with his wife, to whom he had been married four years. They were a devoted couple, and during the past few weeks have been out with their family daily.

On Saturday morning Thompson rose about half-past six, and took his baby boy, Donald, downstairs with him. When the maid, Edith Kerlyson, went downstairs at seven o'clock she found them in the kitchen, Thompson in his dressing-gown, and the boy in his nightgown. Thompson placed the child in an armchair and went upstairs again, returning with Kenneth, whom he put on the hearthrug in front of the fire. For about half an hour the father played with the children, as was his custom, and he appeared to be in his usual state of health.

About half-past seven Thompson told the maid to go to his brother-in-law's house and ring up a doctor on the telephone, remarking that his wife had not been very well during the night. Mrs. Thompson had not enjoyed good health recently, a fact which gave the husband some concern, although her condition was not such as to cause any great anxiety.

SHOTS HEARD BY NEIGHBOUR.

The maid, obeying her instructions, went and rang up a lady doctor. While she was away Mr. William Hodgson, a retired builder who lives next door to Thompson, heard a shot at about a quarter to eight. He was then in bed and did not attach any importance to the report. He got up, and while he was dressing he heard three or four more shots, about five minutes after the first. Thinking that some boys must be playing at the back of the house, he went into the garden, and while there he heard two further shots.

He then realised that the sound came from the kitchen next door, and went to the rear of the house, where he found the maid, who had been unable to regain admittance to the house. As there was no response to her ringing of the bell the girl climbed some railings and looked through the kitchen window. She was horrified to see the two little boys lying on the hearthrug, both bleeding profusely from the head.

Mr. Hodgson, with Mr. Alcock, Mr. Thompson's brother-in-law, having also gone to the window, communicated with the police. On their arrival they forced an entrance and found that the two children had been shot in the head and were both dead. Upstairs in the front bed-room Mrs. Thompson lay dead in bed, with a revolver shot in her head, and in the next bed-room Thompson was lying unconscious, clutching a revolver in his right hand. Beside him were an open razor and a box of cartridges. He had a revolver shot in the temple and gashes on his throat and over his right eyebrow. The man was taken to the hospital, where it was stated that there was a marked improvement in his condition and that he might recover.

PLANS CAREFULLY LAID.

That Thompson was making arrangements for going out to West Africa is evident from the fact that he had placed an order with a Hull outfitter for clothes, all of which had been packed for delivery on Saturday.

It is evident that, once Thompson's mind became unhinged, he carried out his terrible deed with precision. He realised that the servant would be in his way and likely to frustrate his plan, so he sent her out to telephone for the doctor. At that time no shot had been fired, and although Mrs. Thompson was unwell there was nothing to suggest that she was any worse than on the previous night, when no anxiety was felt concerning her.

The only explanation of the tragedy is that the man became distressed at his impending departure and feared that his wife's life was in danger, although the neighbours were not aware that she was seriously ill.

A GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your arguments in favour of the Report of the Indian Finance Commission, as gathered from your various leading articles in the "Bombay Chronicle," seem to the general reader anything but convincing. You appear to maintain that, (i) it is not in the best interests of India to adopt a gold currency, and (ii) as the world is moving towards the double-standard system *i.e.*, Bimetalism, it would be of advantage to India to keep its present system of currency as it is, or to adopt Bimetalism if possible.

Now, Sir, we find from the Report of the Finance Commission, and also from the answers recently given by the Under-Secretary of State for India to the Hon. Mr. Rupert Gwynne M.P., that India's currency system is what is called a gold exchange standard based on a Gold Reserve, which is located in London where most of India's obligations are met.

One is not quite able to see how long such an artificial currency as ours will last, and what would become of that currency if the chief prop on which it rests melts away to nothingness in a great crisis in England. It is not inconceivable that England may have to take part in a big European war as one of the belligerents. In such an hypothetical event, which is not only possible, but probable, if the vast system of credit, built up as it is in that country on a very slender basis, breaks down under such a tremendous strain as would be brought to bear on it, our Gold Reserve, which, it is to be remembered is not wholly kept in gold, is very likely to melt away; and once this great support of our currency is removed, there would surely be monetary chaos in India. This is one of its weak points.

We are repeatedly told that our Gold Reserve is only kept for the purpose of maintaining the exchange-value of the rupee. Such an artificial propping up of the exchange-value of what is after all a token coin is not conducive to the best interests of India. It is too expensive a method for a poor country like India. The intrinsic-value of a rupee is only about 10 annas, while its nominal value is 16 annas; hence it follows that India pays about six annas more, and receives about six annas less, whenever it buys or sells goods worth a rupee. Thus, Indians have to pay, on account of a faulty currency system, the biggest amount of tax in the world for its currency, they have thereby been put to a very great disadvantage in their trade with the gold-using countries of the world. If, however, a gold currency is introduced in India, she will get or pay as much as, and nothing more or less than, she is entitled.

You appear to fear the demonetisation of silver in the event of a gold currency being adopted. This fear is groundless; for, this demonetisation of silver will be so gradual as not appreciably to affect the markets of the world. The poor condition of a vast majority of Indians precludes a rapid assimilation of gold. Even then, silver will not be released in very large quantities, as gold is likely to be used only in transactions involving large amounts.

Assuming, however, that there will be a rapid demonetisation of silver, I do not think that other gold-using countries will have to suffer; it will be only the silver-using countries that are likely to be affected. But this will be only to a small extent, for, silver released from currency will be rapidly absorbed by the masses in India for the purposes of ornaments, etc.

There is, moreover, another consideration which should weigh a great deal more with us than the above. China is fast awakening; her trade and industries are increasing by leaps and bounds. Our Yarn-trade has already considerably fallen off. Before long she will surely adopt a gold currency, and will thereby demonetise her immense hordes of silver. Such a release of silver on a gigantic scale will result in the considerable depreciation of that metal, and its effect in India will be a great rise of prices all round. We have had such an experience when Germany demonetised her silver. The prices which are now abnormally high in this country will mount considerably higher, and there will surely follow widespread ruin and misery to the dumb masses of India. The price of gold in silver will be so high then, that the adoption of a gold currency will be found impossible under the circumstances.

As for the introduction of a double-standard system, or keeping our system as it is because the world is moving towards Bimetalism, I beg to point out that Bimetalism has up to now proved to be a failure whenever it is adopted. Bimetalism is regarded as an admirable system of currency in theory, but it has not been found possible to maintain it in practice. We have only to refer to the monetary history of France in the last century. There, Bimetalism was given a very fair trial; but in practice it was found to be simply impossible to maintain it for any length of time. Sometimes gold and sometimes silver was completely driven out of the country. The reason of this phenomenon is not far to seek. Firstly, the relative values of gold and silver are not constant, and hence, an artificial ratio will have to be kept, if India adopts Bimetalism. Now, an artificial ratio being not a natural ratio, it follows that any serious fluctuation in the relative values of gold and silver sufficient to disturb the natural ratio to an appreciable extent will only result in the undue depreciation or appreciation of one or the other metal. Then the Gresham's law will come into operation, and the depreciated metal will drive out the other from circulation, which will be either horded, melted away, or will leave the country. Hence, in practice there will only be one metal circulating as was repeatedly observed in France in the last century. The result will be violent fluctuations in prices and the attendant ruin and misery.

Bimetalism is only possible by international agreement, which is not at present, within the bounds of practical politics. India need not wait till the predicted millenium coines, but she must go on boldly evolving her own currency system. There will surely be time enough for India to join in any international agreement for introducing Bimetalism.

At present we only know this: The most ardent advocates of Bimetalism—France and her satellites the Latin Union—have had to renounce it, finding it unworkable; secondly, the gold-using countries are not finding any difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies of gold. The world's output of gold is increasing, and there is no reason to fear that the present supply will be soon exhausted, and that no new mines will be found. The temporary appreciation of gold which will result by India's entrance into the arena of the gold-using countries, will naturally lower the prices all round, and will therefore be a gain instead of loss; lastly, these gold-using countries are finding it to their advantage to keep their gold currency, and even the silver-using countries are fast converting themselves into the gold-using ones. The Finance Commission has very wisely left it to India to decide whether she will have a gold or silver currency; and India is unanimous for a national gold currency and nothing less.—Yours, etc.

B. M. MEHTA.

Bhavnagar, June, 5.

PROBLEM OF THE CHILD OUTCAST.

MR. SAMUEL ANNOUNCES STEP TOWARDS SOLUTION.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, President of the Local Government Board, spoke at the annual meeting of the Social Welfare Association for London, at the Mansion House under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor.

The development of the association, he said, had been beyond the hopes of many who took part in its initiation four years ago. Its success had been due largely to the application of the principle that in matters of social welfare there ought to be co-operation not only between philanthropic organisations themselves but also between voluntary associations of all kinds and the public organisations of the State.

One result of the co-operation with the Local Government Board, the Home Office, and the police had been a remarkable decrease in the number of the homeless poor who wandered about the city at night. Great numbers of men and women had been put on the road towards the recovery of their position in society, and what had been for so long a scandal in the metropolis—the condition of the Embankment at night—had been to a great extent cured.

One important problem was that of vagrant children, who were taken from place to place throughout the country, dragged about from spot to spot by tramps, and given no opportunity or education or learning even the rudiments of civilisation, but were brought up to an apprenticeship of vagabondale and often of crime.

The efforts of Parliament with respect to these children had been to a large extent defeated because no local authority would bear even a portion of the cost of sending these children to school. He was glad to say that this year a measure would be carried into effect by which that would no longer be regarded as a local matter, but as a national matter, and the whole cost of the care of these children in industrial schools would be borne by the Treasury.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., said he would like to see it generally taught in every public school in the country that no life was complete unless a certain portion of the leisure of that life was devoted to some form of social service. (Hear, hear.)

KARACHI RAILWAY TERMINUS.

PROPOSED PASSENGER STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 9.

The chief engineer of the Karachi Port Trust proposes the construction of a passenger railway station like the cantonment railway station, with refreshment rooms and waiting rooms at Keamari, opposite berths Nos. 5 and 6, to be commanded from the two existing roads by an overbridge. The railway authorities are to be consulted.

At present Karachi harbour though situated some miles from Karachi City has a railway terminus but no railway station.

"THAT FRENCHMAN."

ENGLISH SAILOR AWARDED £1,000 IN DIVORCE COURT.

Captain James Grundy Reynard, of the Mercantile Marine, told a tragic story of his marriage on May 19, in the Divorce Court. He sought to have his marriage annulled and claimed damages for misconduct between his wife and Henry de Varinay, referred to as a French Count, says the "Daily News."

Captain Reynard was married in November, 1905. His wife and family remained at Coniston (where co-respondent was manager of some copper mines) and at Liscard. Last autumn petitioner noticed a change in his wife's manner towards him. On October 6, 1913, she wrote him:

My Dear Jim,—You know I have never been able to understand the mad way you cared for me, but I can now, because I love someone in just the same way. I know this will hurt you very much, and I am very sorry. But don't you think it is better to be straightforward? I know you suspected something last week and you must see I cannot come to Liscad and let you kiss me feeling as I do. You will understand now it is impossible for us to go on as we have. I feel as though I am treating you very badly, but it would be meaner to tell you lies.—Nell.

In another letter the wife wrote: "I think it will be better if you divorce me, so that I can marry him."

To this the petitioner replied:

You must be mad. You calmly ask me to divorce you so that you can marry that French Count who manages the mines. Do you think it natural, loving you as I do, that I should take this quietly. If you go to this Frenchman you must be prepared to part with the children. However, I hope you will see things in a different light by the time I return in February. There will be no killing, but I will give that Frenchman the soundest thrashing he has ever had.

The jury assessed the damages at £1,000, and Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane granted a decree nisi with costs and custody of the children.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE LENDING OF OFFICERS' SERVICES.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's office, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The Board considered a letter from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, solicitors for the Bank of Bombay, requesting them to lend the services of Mr. Delves, the deputy land-manager, to advise the Bank in valuing the price of land in Green Street, adjoining the Bank's premises. In their letter, the solicitors stated that the Bank had ascertained, after the Government notification for acquiring this land for public purposes, that Mr. P. C. Sethna, the owner of the land had arranged with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company to lease the plot with a building there on certain terms, and Mr. Sethna had now claimed the rate of Rs. 327 per square yard. This, they said, was a very exorbitant claim, and as a principle was involved therein, and as the Trust had to acquire land in the neighbourhood it was in their interest to see that no absurd price was put on it. They, therefore, asked for Mr. Delves' services on paying a fee of Rs. 30 per hour.

Mr. Tod said that the Bank's letter conveyed a false impression at first sight. In fact, Mr. Sethna had entered into a lease with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company long before the Government Notification, and he was actually making certain alterations in the building to suit the Company's requirements when the building collapsed. Mr. Sethna had made his claim on the basis of the rental arranged with Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company. He was against lending the services of Mr. Delves to the Bank.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah said that he would make an exception in the case of the Municipality and Government only. In the last case of the G. I. P. Railway, he had agreed to lend the services because the railways came under Government.

Mr. Wacha said that this epidemic was rapidly spreading. This danger was forestalled in the beginning, and it did great harm to the Trust. If it paid Mr. Delves, he should resign his appointment and work privately.

Sir Sassoon David remarked that he believed the Presidency Banks were Government institutions.

Sir Ibrahim said that that was not the case.

The Chairman said that when this application first came in, he looked in it for some ground, and the Bank had put forward a ground that it was in the interests of the Trust to prevent high valuation.

Mr. Watcha observed that the whole of Fort North was not the same as Green Street. The letter stated that the value of land would affect the whole of Fort North and they asked for Mr. Delves' services to fix a price; that was to say, Mr. Delves was to be a tribunal and would fix a price, which could not be disturbed. If that was so, what was the tribunal of appeal for? He thought that it would have been infinitely better, had the bank applied to the President of the Tribunal of Appeal.

Sir Sassoon David said that he, too was against lending the services of their officers to anybody and everybody, but he had an impression that Presidency Banks were Government institutions.

In view of this feeling, the Chairman moved that the applicants be informed that the Board were not prepared to allow Mr. Delves to undertake the work in question.

Sir Sassoon moved an amendmend that the following words be added to the proposition:—

"Unless it is found on a reference to Messrs. Payne and Company that the Bank is a Government institution."

On a division, the amendment was lost and the original proposition carried.

After disposing of some other business of a formal nature, the Trust adjourned.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

A MULLAH RELEASED ON BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, June 9.

The Kajimuddin Mullah undergoing trial for disseminating sedition has been released on bail of Rs. 1,000, two Mahomedan Mirasidars standing surety.

THE CULT OF HAPPINESS.

M. Jean Finot delivered on May 18 a lecture at the house of Lady St. Helier on the cult of happiness. The human organism, he said, was the most solid of machines. It should last long, and was capable of carrying us through the fullest and most charming of lives. But we began by calumniating and ended by misusing it. The cult of riches poisoned modern life. We talked to the workmen in terms of money; we spoke of raising their wages; we doubled and trebled them; but the workman was, none the less, miserable. Pessimists to a large extent had had the handling and interpreting of literature. In Goethe's "Faust," instance, the first, the tragic part, was known to everyone, but the second part, where Faust saved a village of poor peasants by constructing a dyke and thereby saved his own soul, was scarcely noticed. Some maxims of Mr. Finot relating to happiness were cited. "There is one rare joy that very wealthy people experience almost never. It is labour crowned with success, a goal attained after the effort of long years." Genius needs to be admired, talent requires to be recognised, wealth desires to be envied, nad also desires homage, the only token of its importance. Goodness exacts nothing from anyone, finding its own recompense in its own royalty." "How to be happy often resolves itself into: How are we to exercise goodness? Real happiness is the joy brought by the benefit on returning to the soul of the benefactor." "Goodness draws after it love, as the sun brings fair weather. We love better those to whom we have rendered service, and we render service to those whom we love."